

July 9, 1979

# LAW ENFORCEMENT NEWS

ISSN 0364-1724  
Vol. V, No. 13

## In this issue . . .

NewsBriefs . . . . .	2	European Interview: Assistant Chief Constable Brian Hayes of Surrey, England . . . . .	8-10
New York city businessmen form community anticrime commission . . . . .	3	Criminal Justice Library . . . . .	11
Supreme Court has good news/bad news in enforcement cases . . . . .	3	Public Forum . . . . .	12
Police people & places . . . . .	3	Burden's Beat . . . . .	12
Justice Dept. may sue Philly police over alleged brutality . . . . .	3	On Crime . . . . .	13
Supreme Court Briefs . . . . .	5	Current job opportunities in criminal justice . . . . .	14
International News . . . . .	6	Upcoming Events . . . . .	15
		New products for the police professional . . . . .	16

## FBI chief wants freedom from information act requests

FBI Director William H. Webster has proposed that a series of restrictions be placed on Freedom of Information Act requests, charging that the law is drying up many of the bureau's sources of "vital information."

The most significant of the proposed restrictions would allow the FBI to withhold information from aliens and from anyone convicted of a felony, would set a seven-year clock on the release of investigative data, and would entirely exempt from the act bureau files on foreign intelligence, organized crime and terrorism.

In an apparent attempt to better protect bureau informants, Webster called for a change in the wording of a section of the act which allows the FBI to deny information only if it "would disclose" the name of a source. The director wants the power to withhold all data that "would tend to close the identity of a confidential source."

Webster's recommended restrictions are contained in a 44-page booklet that was mailed last month by the Los Angeles Times. The paper reported that the booklets are currently circulating in the Justice

Department and in House and Senate committees that have regulatory authority over the FBI.

The recommendations, which come in the form of proposed amendments to the Freedom of Information Act, are expected to be the focus of some controversy, because the act has led to a number of disclosures of FBI intelligence abuses.

But Webster, who is a former Federal appellate judge, indicated that the changes would not compromise the spirit of the act, noting that he was convinced that the underlying principle of the law had "undeniable validity."

The director cited the pronouncement made by former President Lyndon B. Johnson when the act was signed into law 13 years ago, which noted that "a democracy works best when the people have all the information that the security of the nation permits."

Indicating that the security of citizens is being adversely affected by the law, Webster stated: "Because of the act, the FBI is not now receiving vital information previously provided by persons throughout

Continued on Page 5

## Study of Mass. gun law rekindles debate on national gun control

Researchers have found Massachusetts' handgun control law to be a mixed blessing, reporting that the four-year-old statute has contributed to a reduction in the number of gun-related assaults and homicides, while possibly accounting for a rise in total assaults.

Although the report, which was released last month by the Center for Applied Social Research at Northeastern University, has not yet been widely distributed, it has already begun to refuel the national debate over the effectiveness of handgun licensing statutes as a crime deterrent. The controversy may take on another dimension later this month with the expected introduction in Congress of Federal handgun licensing legislation.

Representatives from the National Coalition to Ban Handguns and the National Rifle Association (NRA) told Law Enforcement News that they had not seen the report, but they commented on their feelings about the Massachusetts Bartley-Fox law, which mandates a one-year prison term for unlicensed handgun possession.

Sam Fields, the field director for the gun control group, cited press reports on the study which indicated that murder by handgun declined significantly throughout the state in 1975 and 1976. "As far as homicide is concerned, we're obviously pleased; it's what we thought would happen," he said. "As far as the assault picture is concerned, I have not seen how they drew their conclusions."

Based on an examination of state and local police records, the study found that the significant drop in the number of violent crimes committed with guns resulted in a "displacement effect," marked by sharply higher rates of murder, robbery and assault with other weapons. The changes in the rates of armed assault with and without guns showed an actual increase in the number of assaults during the two-year study period.

John Adkins, a spokesman for the NRA's Institute for Legislative Action, registered a mixed reaction to the reported findings. "I question whether any decrease in armed violence is directly related to that law," he said. "Nationwide violence with firearms has been steadily declining for the last five or so years. It's not surprising, as I understand it, that there has been an increase of crimes committed with the use of other weapons."

But the Northeastern University researchers who conducted the study, Dr. William J. Bowers and Dr. Glenn F. Pierce, indicated that, on balance, the law has been beneficial. "Gun-related incidents are the most serious and injurious, so there has been a tendency toward less dangerous

encounters," Bowers told reporters.

"Particularly in the category of armed assaults, most of which typically stem from arguments and other spur-of-the-moment things, people seem less likely to run to their cars or their homes and come back with a gun," Bowers added. "Instead, they appear to have just reached for a bar stool or something more frequently."

The researcher contended that the substitution of a knife or other weapon for a handgun was not "deliberate," but was "an emotional resort." In that sense, according to Bowers, Bartley-Fox is socially desirable because it has resulted in guns being "less handy."

Adkins had other ideas about the mixed benefits of any gun licensing law, however. "Even if the gun crimes had declined, yet your violent crime rate stayed the same or even increased, what's the point?" the NRA spokesman questioned. "The idea, of course, is to reduce violent crime. That's why I'm not surprised to see an increase in the use of other weapons."

Meanwhile, Fields challenged the assumption that "people were more willing to assault because they didn't have a gun," citing the results of a National Coalition study of the effects of a limited gun control law in South Carolina.

Like the Bartley-Fox study, the South Carolina research indicated that while gun assaults went down in the state, the number of assaults of all types went up significantly during the reporting period. But Fields contended that the rise in assaults had nothing to do with the new gun law.

"They went up because South Carolina changed the definition of aggravated assault and their reporting system changed," he said. "The assaults, as actual, physical things, were about the same, the only difference was they were reporting them differently, so there was no increase."

The coalition spokesman pointed out that although the South Carolina statute was not nearly as stringent as Bartley-Fox, it resulted in a 28 percent decline in handgun homicides. He added that statutes patterned after the Massachusetts law could have an enormous impact on the homicide rates in other states.

"Massachusetts was never the gun crime capital of the country to begin with and so the savings you get in Massachusetts would be multiplied significantly in parts of the country where [gun] abuse is even higher," Fields stated. "You're looking at Boston with a homicide rate of about 3.5 per 100,000 [compared] to Mobile, Alabama [where] you'll find 20-25 per 100,000."

According to the report on Bartley-Fox, the number of gun-related homicides in

Continued on Page 16

## Vermont patrolman can't be fueled



Wide World Laserphoto

Police officer Michael Long's mode of patrol transportation is guaranteed to be OPEC-proof. Long, who patrols for the Montpelier, Vermont Police Department, is seen here giving a warning to a motorist. Commenting on his reasons for becoming the first policeman in the state to switch to pedal power, the officer noted that he covers more ground than a patrolman on foot, for less money than an officer in a squad car.

## EVIDENCE TECHNICIAN PROGRAM MANUAL

By Joseph L. Peterson  
and James H. Jones

The utilization of scientific methods for the examination of physical evidence recovered in the course of criminal investigations has become a critically important function of the nation's law enforcement agencies. This manual examines the role of police officers and civilians charged with the responsibility of searching crime scenes for physical evidence and returning it to the forensic laboratory for analysis. These individuals, often referred to as evidence or crime scene technicians, are on the staffs of most urban police departments today. Many agencies now train evidence technicians to be specialists who devote their total professional attention to the search for physical evidence. Through specialization, it can be expected that crime scenes will be searched with less delay and greater expertise than in situations where patrol, detective or crime laboratory personnel have shared responsibility for recovering the evidence.

Five important aspects of developing an effective evidence technician program are discussed in this manual. The key element is the selection and training of competent personnel who will become evidence technicians. Next in importance are tools, kits and vehicles which are used by the technician in processing crime scenes. Also discussed is the need for a strong organizational commitment to the crime scene search function, the implementation of actual field operations, and finally, means for evaluating an evidence technician operation. Guidelines for developing meaningful program objectives and appropriate criteria for measuring progress toward those objectives are presented.

A publication of the  
John Jay Press  
444 West 56th Street  
New York, NY 10019

Please reserve \_\_\_\_\_ copy(ies) of the  
Evidence Technician Program Manual.  
Enclosed is my check for \$2.95 for  
each copy ordered \_\_\_\_\_ Please bill  
me \_\_\_\_\_

Name \_\_\_\_\_

Address \_\_\_\_\_

### Cancer and glaucoma patients to get marijuana in Oregon

Oregon became the first state to legalize the use of marijuana for medical purposes last month, over the objections of several officials who warned that the lenient pot law may violate aspects of the Federal government's enforcement policy.

The Washington Post reported that Oregon Governor Vic Atiyeh signed the measure into law on June 18 after it was unanimously approved by the state legislature. The statute permits possession of up to one ounce of marijuana by individuals who are being treated for glaucoma or receiving chemotherapy treatment for cancer.

According to the law's backers, marijuana is one of the most effective drugs for reducing ocular pressure from glaucoma and for relieving the nausea that is often brought on by chemotherapy.

While the statute has been hailed by reformers as a breakthrough in efforts to reclassify marijuana, Kristine Gebbie, the head of the Oregon Health Division, said that the implementation of the law could be delayed by Federal restrictions.

Although other states have developed experimental programs using the drug for medical purposes, none has legalized its medicinal use outside Federal regulations. The Drug Enforcement Administration had told Oregon lawmakers that the law would violate various U.S. statutes, but Federal officials have not indicated what action they would take to block its implementation.

Under the law, police in Oregon would turn confiscated marijuana over to the state's health department, which would test the drug for purity before passing it to physicians for final distribution.

But Gebbie noted that doctors who dispense marijuana could lose the right to prescribe other drugs covered by the Federal government's Controlled Substances Act. She also said that the division was "very concerned" about how to determine the purity of marijuana, noting that it might be necessary to run several tests to check for the various impurities that any given batch of the drug may contain.

### Management dispute leads to the end of a Maryland force

Chesapeake Beach, Maryland formally disbanded its five-man department last month, after an ongoing dispute between the community's police chief and the Town Council, according to United Press International.

Maryland state troopers began filling the law enforcement gap in the community of 1,500 late last March when the council unofficially voted to abolish the force. Chief Gerald Murray and his men took the hint and left for other jobs soon afterward.

Commenting on last month's formal dissolution of the department, Murray said he was fired because he had refused to fix parking tickets for friends and relatives of council members.

"The council wanted to take control of everything, and friends of the council members thought they could get around the law," noted Murray, who came to Chesapeake Beach in 1977 after a 23-year career with the Washington, O.C. police.

Recounting the incident that he said had brought about his department's demise, Murray observed that a patrolman had given a citation to an employee of the Rod-N-Reel, a restaurant owned by Coun-

cil President Gerald Oonovan. The incident made the politician/restaurant owner angry and he threatened to "throw his weight around," according to the lawman.

In denying the charges of corruption, Oonovan said Murray was let go because he had refused to follow a council order to reduce radar patrols. "Mr. Murray wanted to do things his way and we wanted to do them our way," he noted.

Donovan originally had only wanted to fire the chief, but when Mayor William Fortier told the council that he had sole authority over Murray, the legislative panel voted to abolish the force entirely.

### New York county merges forces after getting court go-ahead

Sheriff's deputies and parkway police officers in Westchester County, New York began wearing identical uniform patches and badges this month to symbolize the merger of the two forces, a move which had been jeopardized by an eight-month court battle.

As reported by the New York Times, the New York State Court of Appeals paved the way for the consolidation of the Westchester sheriff's office and parkway police, ruling on June 14 that the plan to combine the agencies' many parallel and overlapping law enforcement functions was "valid and constitutional."

The merger proposal had been approved by a 2-to-1 margin in a referendum last November, but the plan was challenged by a group of sheriff's court deputies as illegal because it abolished the elected office of sheriff before completion of an elected term at the end of this year.

A State Supreme Court judge had ruled in favor of the deputies, and the decision was upheld by a 3-to-2 majority in the Appellate Division. However, in overruling the lower court's injunction, the Court of Appeals indicated that the home rule

powers that gave the county the right to create the sheriff's post also gave it the right to abolish the position.

Sheriff Thomas Oelaney became first appointed Commissioner/Sheriff of the combined force, which will be known as the Department of Public Safety Services. The agency includes the 158-member sheriff's department, which had been responsible for handling civil warrants judgments as well as criminal matters, the 152-member parkway police, which had jurisdiction over all county property.

One significant aspect of the merger completed earlier this year, when the communications units of the two agencies were combined through a new console manned by both parkway officers and sheriff's deputies. The overall consolidation will be completed in the near future with the distribution of new uniforms to the office.

The chief proponent of the merger, County Executive Alfred B. Delbe, praised the court's approval of the plan. "The decision strongly established the basic principle of home rule and shows there still are several ways of streamlining government," he said.

### Black patrolmen's group vol to meet with President Carter

President Carter can expect a visit from the executive board of the National Black Patrolmen's Association, which voted last month to seek a meeting with the president to discuss such issues as rising crime, police brutality and hiring discrimination.

Speaking at the group's meeting in Philadelphia, NBPA spokesman Ren Robinson charged that Carter has no "pipeline" to the problems faced by black communities. "We are the only legitimate nationwide organization that can provide him with legitimate information order to take action," he said. "We want changes, and we intend to take our concerns right to the Oval Office."

## LAW ENFORCEMENT NEWS

Law Enforcement News is published twice monthly (once monthly during July and August) by L.E.N., Inc. in cooperation with the Criminal Justice Center of John Jay College of Criminal Justice, 444 West 56th Street, New York, NY 10019. Subscription rates: \$9.50 per year (22 issues). Advertising rates available on request. Call (212) 489-3592.

Editor . . . . . Peter Odenhoff  
Managing Editor . . . . . Michael Balton

Associate Editors: Dorothy H. Bracey, Karen Kaplowitz, Joseph L. Peterson, John Stead.

Operations: Gerard Paulino (advertising/subscriptions); Marie Rosen (administration); Laura Kelly, Corbett Jones (production).

Publisher . . . . . Richard H. Ward

CONTRIBUTING WRITERS: Michael Blinick, Ordway P. Burden, Judith Fearo, Robert McCormack, Avery Eli Okin, Antony E. Simpson.

CORRESPONDENTS: Alaska: Peter S. Ring; California: Robert Arnold, To Gitchoff, Ivar Paur, Sam Scholnik; Colorado: Phillip Maimona; Delaware: Ja Dowling, Jacob Haber; District of Columbia: Claire Villarreal; Florida: David R. Georgia: John Granfield, P.E. Werd; Illinois: Matt Casey, Thomas Eynon, Alan Hracek, Brian Nagla, Charles Roberts; Kansas: Galen Jenakela; Kentucky: Dan P. Kallar; Maryland: Clayton Buckles, Joseph Bunce Jr., Preston Horstmar; Massachusetts: Anne Adams, George Sharill; Michigan: George Falkanes, Kenneth Griffin, Jacquellina Moss; Mississippi: Kenneth Fairly; Missouri: David Bext Ashley Fields, Eugene Schwartz, Jack Seltzinger, Darrel Stephens; Nebraska: Kenneth Bovasso, David Roberts; Nevada: Kan Braunstein; New Hampshire: Mark Thompson; New Jersey: James Ford, Dorothy Guyot, Lillian Rallay, Barb Secks; New York: Ann F. D'Amico, Alan P. Kaplan, Philip Monti, Tom Wa North Carolina: Richter Moore, Gary Willis; Ohio: Thomas Marsh, Wal McGreevy, Staven Rica, Charles Walker; Oklahoma: William Parker; Oregon: Ron Willis; Pennsylvania: Tom Landars; Rhode Island: Gianford Shibley; South Carolina: William Mathias; Tennessee: Michael Braswell; Texas: Joe Scht Virginia: Marvin Marcus, Tom Spratt; Washington: Larry Fahr, Rickey Thor Wisconsin: Dan King.

# Citizens group formed to clean up Big Apple crime

Charging that the criminal justice system in New York City is not adequately responding to the public's needs, a group of business and community leaders there has formed a Citizens Crime Commission, designed to be "the first organized attempt to make some sense out of crime and criminal justice system."

Modeled after similar organizations in such cities as Chicago and New Orleans, the New York commission began operating on June 20, with the formal announcement that the group's first annual budget will be funded by grants totaling more than \$300,000 from the metropolis's business community.

At the panel's inaugural press confer-

ence, co-chairman Rexford Tompkins, the chairman of the Dry Dock Savings Bank, noted that the group would try to "stimulate public and private action" in promoting more efficient measures.

"It is not our intention to usurp or duplicate the functions of other governmental and private bodies," he said.

Tompkins was joined at the press briefing by Dr. Thomas Repetto, the former vice president of John Jay College of Criminal Justice, who was appointed as full-time president of the commission.

As part of its first public action, the group issued a four-panel brochure to garner public support by stressing the enormity of the city's crime problem. The pam-

phlet noted that serious offenders, who are responsible for the more than one million crimes committed in the city annually, are faced by "only [a] one in 200" chance of going to prison for their crimes.

Repetto articulated the public's reaction to such statistics, declaring that "no group is presently serving as a watchdog for the public; no one is providing an objective total view of the problems of crime and criminal justice in New York City."

Noting that the Citizens Crime Commission would fill the gap as similar groups have done in other cities, the commission president said one of his primary goals would be to get the criminal justice system to work as a unit.



Thomas A. Repetto

## Court upholds 'good faith' evidence gathering but questions on-the-spot suspect interrogation

Three recent Supreme Court decisions brought both good news and bad news to the law enforcement community last month, as the Court endorsed a "good faith" exemption to an evidence exclusionary rule and supported a strict Breathalyzer law, but cast doubt on on-the-spot police interrogation of "suspicious" individuals.

In a 6-to-3 ruling, the Court found that evidence seized during a presumably valid arrest can be used at trial even if the law under which the arrest was made is subsequently declared unconstitutional.

According to the *New York Times*, the decision is potentially important for common applications of the so-called exclusionary rule, since it represents the first time the Court has approved a "good faith" bypass of the restriction which requires that illegally seized evidence be inadmissible at trial.

A Michigan appeals court had rejected the concept of a "good faith" exception in the case of Gary DeFillippo, who was suspected of possessing narcotics after his arrest in Detroit alley.

Drugs did not figure in the original

charge that was filed against DeFillippo, however. The police had arrested him for violating a city ordinance that required a person to identify himself on request if an officer had reasonable cause to conduct an interrogation. A subsequent search of DeFillippo had resulted in the drug find.

DeFillippo was cleared of the original charge after the Michigan Court of Appeals found the identification ordinance to be unconstitutionally vague. The court subsequently held that since the arrest was made under an invalid ordinance, the search was also invalid and the narcotics were thus inadmissible.

Writing for the majority, Chief Justice Warren E. Burger explained why the lower court's ruling was overturned. "If the arrest was valid when made, the search was valid and the illegal drugs are admissible in evidence," he stated.

"Police are charged to enforce laws until and unless they are declared unconstitutional," Burger added. "The enactment of a law forecloses speculation by enforcement officers concerning its constitutionality — with the possible exception of a law so grossly and flagrantly unconstitutional that any person of reasonable prudence would be bound to see its flaws. Society would be ill served if its police officers took it upon themselves to determine which laws are and which are not constitutionally entitled to enforcement."

The dissent, written by Justice William J. Brennan and supported by Justices Thurgood Marshall and John Paul Stevens, contended that the case should have focused on whether the state had gathered evidence through unconstitutional methods, rather than on whether the police had acted in good faith.

"Since the state is responsible for the actions of its legislative bodies as well as for the actions of its police," Brennan noted, "the state can hardly defend against this charge of unconstitutional conduct by arguing that the constitutional defect was the product of legislative action and that the police were merely executing the laws in good faith."

Yale Kamisar, a criminal law professor at the University of Michigan indicated that the Court's decision may pave the way for the "good faith" exception to be used in other cases. "Once you've got the concept, it can be hard to limit it just to laws that are declared unconstitutional," he said. "Once you establish the principle, it logically applies to all police behavior."

In a related but separate case, the Court unanimously overturned the conviction of

Continued on Page 15

## Philly police may face U.S. brutality suit

An intensive Justice Department probe of alleged police brutality in Philadelphia may lead to the first Federal suit to challenge the practice on a citywide level.

News of the proposed legal action was made public at a Washington press luncheon last month by Attorney General Griffin B. Bell, who was responding to a question about police brutality. "We're looking at the idea of filing suit — which would be unprecedented — against a city where that's a problem," he said, noting that the action would seek an injunction to stop "those practices and the system which allows it to go unchecked."

Although Bell did not mention any specific city in his response, Justice Department sources told the *Washington Post* that a team of civil rights division lawyers led by Louis M. Thrasier has been studying the possibility of filing such a suit for the past few months.

While Thrasier stated that he was "not free to discuss what I've been doing in Philadelphia," he indicated that he had been afforded the full cooperation of the police department there.

Federal cases against individual police officers charged with brutality have not been uncommon, but the action being considered in Philadelphia is the first indication that the Justice Department has found a way to challenge the problem throughout a major city.

"We've been looking for years for some kind of civil remedy in cases like this. Individual prosecutions — even big ones — are only a Band-Aid approach," one Justice Department official said, explaining that the specific statutory authority has to be found in order to bring suit.

Tony Jackson, who heads the police project for the Public Interest Law Center in Philadelphia, told the *Post* that his group gave Thrasier evidence on 1,400 alleged police brutality cases which date back to 1973.

"It appears now, as we thought, that Mr. Thrasier's investigation has found the systematic abuse that could be the basis for a suit to protect the constitutional and civil rights of victims," Jackson observed.

Bell will have the final say on whether the Justice Department proceeds with the suit. He had ordered the original investigation of the Philadelphia situation last summer after being visited by a group of victims of alleged brutality.

### Police people & places

## Shake-up in Boston; bravery in NY; new DEA chief in New England

Boston Police Commissioner Joseph M. Jordan engineered a major overhaul of his command staff last month, citing "the rising crime rate" in the city as the reason for the changes. Superintendent John F. Doyle Jr., the former head of investigative services, moved up to the newly created position of executive officer, becoming Jordan's second-in command. Deputy Superintendent Earl A. Bolt became the force's first black superintendent and chief of investigative services.

In other personnel shifts, Deputy Superintendent Edward F. Connolly was appointed superintendent in charge of field services, replacing Superintendent Daniel J. MacDonald, who has been assigned to head the Inspectional Services Division. Several mid-level executives were promoted to the rank of deputy superintendent, including Detective Lieutenant Francis J. Coleman, and Captains William A. MacDonald, Stanley Dursa and Robert Bradley.

The New York State Police recently awarded its highest award for bravery in the line of duty, the Brummer Award, to an investigator and three troopers. Investigator Maxwell E. Hunts, was cited for disarming a hostage-taker; Trooper James J. Fagen was lauded for pulling a motorist from an ice-covered reservoir, and Troopers James J. Buchholz and Michael J. Klimczko were honored for rescuing a driver from a flame-engulfed automobile.

Special Agent Robert M. Stutman has taken command of the U.S. Drug Enforcement Administration's regional operation in New England, replacing Edward R. Cass who retired recently. In his first public pronouncement since becoming regional chief, the 14-year DEA veteran warned of

an increasing influx of LSD in the greater Boston area, noting that the hallucinogen is being sold in the guise of other drugs.

The National Sheriffs' Association has elected Sheriff Gerard H. Wattigny of Iberia County, Louisiana as the group's new president. Sheriff Richard J. Elrod of Cook County, Illinois was re-elected as vice president in balloting at the association's 39th Annual Training Conference, which was held in Rochester, Minnesota last month.

Minnesota Attorney General Warren Spannaus has filed a lawsuit that would prohibit the sale of radar detectors in his state. Speaking before the National Sheriff's Conference last month, Spannaus stated: "Radar detection devices are made and sold for only one purpose, and that is to help individuals break the law and get away with it."

All 13 members of the Brookfield, Massachusetts police force walked off the job recently after the town's board of selectmen voted to replace the police chief. The selectmen approved the appointment of Albert J. Weingarten, a former Brookfield officer, to succeed Kenneth Crevier, who has headed the department for the last three years.

The Federal Building in Tampa, Florida was recently renamed to honor Robert L. Timberlake, a General Services Administration (GSA) Federal Protective Officer who lost his life there in the line of duty. An eight-year veteran with the GSA, Timberlake was fatally wounded last January while attempting to remove a man who had caused disturbances in the building.

Page 4

LAW ENFORCEMENT NEWS

July 9, 1979

# PASSBOOKS<sup>®</sup>

FROM NATIONAL LEARNING CORP.

## FOR POLICE EXAMINATIONS

CS-25	Correction Promotion Course (One Volume) . . . . .	\$10.00
CS-31	Every-Day Spanish for Police Officers . . . . .	8.00
CS-32	Police Administration & Supervision . . . . .	10.00
CS-18	Police Promotion Course (One Volume) . . . . .	10.00
CS-24	O & A on Drug Education . . . . .	8.00
C-1924	Administrative Investigator . . . . .	8.00
C-24	Assistant Attorney . . . . .	10.00
C-1697	Assistant Deputy Superintendent of Women's Prisons . . . . .	10.00
C-1698	Assistant Deputy Warden . . . . .	10.00
C-1103	Assistant District Attorney . . . . .	10.00
C-2269	Associate Attorney . . . . .	10.00
C-56	Attorney . . . . .	10.00
C-57	Attorney Trainee . . . . .	8.00
C-90	Border Patrol Inspector . . . . .	6.00
C-1973	Border Patrolman . . . . .	6.00
C-111	Bridge & Tunnel Lieutenant . . . . .	8.00
C-95	Bridge & Tunnel Officer . . . . .	6.00
C-2295	Building Guard . . . . .	6.00
C-2260	Campus Security Officer . . . . .	8.00
C-2261	Campus Security Officer I . . . . .	8.00
C-1700	Campus Security Officer II . . . . .	8.00
C-2081	Campus Security Officer Trainee . . . . .	6.00
C-1701	Campus Security Specialist . . . . .	8.00
C-2264	Capital Police Officer . . . . .	6.00
C-121	Captain, Police Department . . . . .	10.00
C-1173	Chief Deputy Sheriff . . . . .	8.00
C-2120	Chief Institution Safety Officer . . . . .	10.00
C-1401	Chief Investigator . . . . .	10.00
C-1179	Chief Marshal . . . . .	10.00
C-2148	Chief of Police . . . . .	10.00
C-1181	Chief Police Surgeon . . . . .	13.95
C-1185	Chief Security Officer . . . . .	10.00
C-1203	Commissioner of Correction . . . . .	10.00
C-1200	Commissioner of Police . . . . .	10.00
C-1767	Coordinator of Drug Abuse Educational Programs . . . . .	10.00
C-165	Correction Captain . . . . .	10.00
C-956a	Correction Hospital Officer (Men) . . . . .	8.00
C-956b	Correction Hospital Officer (Women) . . . . .	8.00
C-166	Correction Lieutenant . . . . .	10.00
C-1219	Correction Matron . . . . .	6.00
C-167	Correction Officer (Men) . . . . .	6.00
C-168	Correction Officer (Women) . . . . .	6.00
C-957	Correction Officer Trainee . . . . .	6.00
C-169	Correction Sergeant . . . . .	8.00
C-958a	Correction Youth Camp Officer (Men) . . . . .	8.00
C-958b	Correction Youth Camp Officer (Women) . . . . .	8.00
C-959	Correctional Treatment Specialist . . . . .	8.00
C-966	Court Officer . . . . .	8.00
C-1229	Criminal Investigator . . . . .	8.00
C-969	Criminal Law Investigator . . . . .	8.00
C-177	Customs Inspector . . . . .	8.00
C-1611	Customs Security Officer (Sky Marshal) . . . . .	6.00
C-1239	Deputy Chief Marshal . . . . .	8.00
C-2263	Deputy Probation Director . . . . .	10.00
C-1900	Deputy Probation Director IV . . . . .	10.00
C-204	Deputy Sheriff . . . . .	8.00
C-1763	Deputy Superintendent of Women's Prisons . . . . .	10.00
C-1620	Deputy United States Marshal . . . . .	8.00
C-1762	Deputy Warden . . . . .	10.00
C-1247	Detective Investigator . . . . .	8.00
C-1260	Drug Abuse Group Worker . . . . .	8.00
C-1405	Drug Abuse Technician . . . . .	8.00
C-251	Federal Guard . . . . .	6.00
C-1612	Federal Protective Officer . . . . .	6.00
C-1285	Field Investigator . . . . .	8.00
C-255	Fingerprint Technician . . . . .	8.00
C-286	Fingerprint Technician Trainee . . . . .	6.00
C-281	Forest Ranger . . . . .	8.00
C-304	Guard Patrolman . . . . .	6.00
C-353	Hospital Security Officer . . . . .	6.00
C-332	Housing Captain . . . . .	10.00
C-338	Housing Guard . . . . .	6.00
C-340	Housing Lieutenant . . . . .	10.00
C-342	Housing Patrolman . . . . .	6.00

C-344	Housing Sergeant . . . . .	8.00
C-361	Identification Clerk . . . . .	6.00
C-1986	Identification Officer . . . . .	8.00
C-2294	Identification Specialist . . . . .	8.00
C-362	Immigration Patrol Inspector . . . . .	8.00
C-364	Inspector . . . . .	8.00
C-370	Institution Safety Officer . . . . .	8.00
C-377	Investigator . . . . .	8.00
C-378	Investigator-Inspector . . . . .	8.00
C-406	Jail Guard . . . . .	6.00
C-1329	Jail Matron . . . . .	6.00
C-1331	Jail Training Supervisor . . . . .	8.00
C-1332	Jailer-Clerk . . . . .	6.00
C-1341	Law Assistant . . . . .	8.00
C-448	Law Clerk . . . . .	8.00
C-442	Lieutenant, Police Department . . . . .	10.00
C-1378	Narcotics Security Assistant . . . . .	8.00
C-2245	Paralegal Aide . . . . .	8.00
C-1688	Park Patrolman . . . . .	6.00
C-574	Parole Officer . . . . .	8.00
C-575	Patrolman Examinations - All States . . . . .	6.00
C-576	Patrolman, Police Department . . . . .	6.00
C-1972	Patrolman-Policewoman . . . . .	8.00
C-640	Police Administrative Aide . . . . .	8.00
C-594	Police Cadet . . . . .	6.00
C-639	Police Clerk . . . . .	6.00
C-1847	Police Communications & Teletype Operator . . . . .	8.00
C-2256	Police Dispatcher . . . . .	8.00
C-1939	Police Officer . . . . .	6.00
C-1755	Police Officer, Nassau County Police Dept. (NCPD) . . . . .	8.00
C-1739	Police Officer, New York Police Dept. (NYPD) . . . . .	8.00
C-1741	Police Officer, Suffolk County Police Dept. (SCPD) . . . . .	8.00
C-595	Police Patrolman . . . . .	6.00
C-596	Police Surgeon . . . . .	10.00
C-597	Police Trainee . . . . .	6.00
C-598	Policewoman . . . . .	6.00
C-1791	Principal Investigator . . . . .	8.00
C-1427	Principal Probation Officer . . . . .	8.00
C-2259	Principal Program Specialist (Correction) . . . . .	10.00
C-618	Prison Guard . . . . .	6.00
C-1981	Probation Counselor . . . . .	8.00
C-980	Probation Consultant . . . . .	8.00
C-2266	Probation Director . . . . .	10.00
C-1428	Probation Employment Officer . . . . .	8.00
C-981	Probation Investigator . . . . .	8.00
C-619	Probation Officer . . . . .	8.00
C-1429	Probation Officer Trainee . . . . .	6.00
C-2262	Probation Supervisor . . . . .	8.00
C-1828	Probation Supervisor I . . . . .	8.00

C-1829	Probation Supervisor II . . . . .	8.00
C-2315	Professional Conduct Investigator . . . . .	6.00
C-1997	Program Specialist (Correction) . . . . .	8.00
C-665	Ranger, U.S. Park Service . . . . .	8.00
C-1459	Safety Security Officer . . . . .	6.00
C-702	School Crossing Guard . . . . .	6.00
C-1923	School Guard . . . . .	6.00
C-1999	Security Guard . . . . .	6.00
C-1467	Security Officer . . . . .	6.00
C-2211	Security Police Officer (U.S.P.S.) . . . . .	8.00
C-996	Senior Attorney . . . . .	10.00
C-2265	Senior Campus Security Officer . . . . .	8.00
C-2070	Senior Capital Police Officer . . . . .	8.00
C-1665	Senior Deputy Sheriff . . . . .	8.00
C-2038	Senior Detective Investigator . . . . .	8.00
C-2073	Senior Fingerprint Technician . . . . .	8.00
C-1987	Senior Identification Officer . . . . .	8.00
C-2119	Senior Institution Safety Officer . . . . .	8.00
C-1010	Senior Investigator . . . . .	8.00
C-1020	Senior Police Administrative Aide . . . . .	8.00
C-1594	Senior Probation Officer . . . . .	8.00
C-2298	Senior Professional Conduct Investigator . . . . .	8.00
C-1998	Senior Program Specialist (Correction) . . . . .	10.00
C-725	Senior Special Officer . . . . .	8.00
C-732	Sergeant, Bridge & Tunnel Authority . . . . .	8.00
C-733	Sergeant, Police Department . . . . .	8.00
C-794	Sheriff . . . . .	8.00
C-1060	Special Agent FBI . . . . .	10.00
C-748	Special Investigations Inspector . . . . .	8.00
C-749	Special Officer . . . . .	6.00
C-1692	State Policewoman . . . . .	6.00
C-757	State Trooper . . . . .	6.00
C-1744	Superintendent of Women's Prisons . . . . .	10.00
C-1703	Supervising Campus Security Officer . . . . .	8.00
C-1503	Supervising Court Officer . . . . .	8.00
C-1666	Supervising Deputy Sheriff . . . . .	8.00
C-1667	Supervising Housing Sergeant . . . . .	8.00
C-2106	Supervising Investigator . . . . .	8.00
C-2299	Supervising Professional Conduct Investigator . . . . .	10.00
C-1766	Supervising Special Officer . . . . .	8.00
C-1689	Traffic and Park Officer . . . . .	6.00
C-819	Transit Captain . . . . .	10.00
C-820	Transit Lieutenant . . . . .	10.00
C-821	Transit Patrolman . . . . .	6.00
C-822	Transit Sergeant . . . . .	8.00
C-823	Treasury Enforcement Agent . . . . .	8.00
C-852	Uniformed Court Officer . . . . .	8.00
C-853	United States Marshal . . . . .	8.00
C-1989	United States Park Police Officer . . . . .	6.00
C-894	Warden . . . . .	10.00
C-891	Watchman . . . . .	6.00

Each BOOK contains hundreds of multiple-choice QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS, and NOTES for your examination.

LAW ENFORCEMENT NEWS Book Department  
444 West 56th Street - Room 2104 5  
New York City, NY 10019

Enclose a check or money order plus \$1.00 for postage and handling on the first book, and \$.50 for each additional book (on same order).  
Special Handling: \$1.00 additional per order.

Sub-Total

Book Postage

TOTAL ENCLOSED


(Prices subject to change without notice)

NAME ADDRESS

CITY STATE/ZIP

(Please Print)

# Supreme Court Briefs

By AVERY ELIOKIN

On May 21 the Supreme Court overturned a criminal conviction resulting from the trial judge's failure to instruct the jury on the presumption of innocence. The unsigned opinion, identified in the decision by the Latin *Per curiam*, by definition is utilized when "all judges are of one mind, and so clear that they do not deem it necessary to elaborate." In addition, according to *Black's Law Dictionary*, *per curiam* sometimes indicates that the opinion was written by the Chief Justice.

Later in the month the Court handed down a full-text plenary decision, authored by the Chief Justice, which upheld various practices of the Nebraska parole system. The Court has also granted review in a case where the State of California is being sued by the father of a woman who was raped and murdered by a convicted sex offender who had been released on parole. The issues in this case as well as the decisions noted above follow.

## Jury Instructions

The Supreme Court has voided a criminal conviction in a case where the trial judge had rejected defense counsel's request to instruct the jury on the presumption of innocence. With all members of the Court in basic agreement that the case should be remanded to the Supreme Court of Kentucky for further proceedings, the opinion was handed down *per curiam*, or unsigned. A *per curiam* decision indicates that the ruling represents the views of all members of the Court as opposed to the those of an individual author in a signed opinion.

The defendant had been named in three armed robbery indictments. Numerous eyewitnesses identified the respondent at trial, and a variety of incriminating evidence, including weapons and stolen money found in the respondent's car was brought forward. During the trial, defendant's attorney requested that the judge instruct the jury on the presumption of innocence. He specifically requested that the instruction read: "The law presumes an accused to be innocent of a crime. He begins the trial with a clean slate, with no evidence against him. . . . So the presumption of innocence alone is sufficient to acquit an accused unless the jury members are satisfied beyond a reasonable doubt of the accused's guilt."

After reviewing the request the trial judge denied it. He did, however, instruct the jury that it could only return a verdict of guilty if "they found beyond a reasonable doubt that the respondent had committed the acts charged in the indictment with the requisite criminal intent."

Having been so charged, the jury deliberated and found the defendant guilty of 10 counts of first-degree robbery, two counts of first-degree wanton endangerment, and two counts of first-degree attempted robbery. He received consecutive terms of imprisonment totaling 230 years.

Arguing that the judge's action constituted a denial of due process, the respondent filed an appeal with the Kentucky Supreme Court. It was noted that the U.S. Supreme Court, in *Taylor v. Kentucky*, 436 U.S. 478, had set aside a criminal conviction based on a similar refusal by a trial judge.

A divided Kentucky Supreme Court interpreted the *Taylor* decision to mean that "when an instruction on the presumption

of innocence is asked for and denied there is reversible error." Two justices on that bench dissented in the belief that the Supreme Court had not intended *Taylor* to establish a constitutional rule whereby the failure to instruct was grounds for an automatic reversal.

The dissenters appear to have properly interpreted the Supreme Court's intent, since the *per curiam* opinion noted that in the *Taylor* decision "the Court did not there fashion a new rule of constitutional law requiring that such an instruction be given in every criminal case." In fact, the opinion continued, a judge's failure does not "in and of itself violate the Constitution. To establish if a reversible error occurred it is necessary to evaluate the judge's action in light of the totality of the circumstances."

Justice's Stewart, Brennan and Marshall joined in the decision to remand the case but dissented on the question of what constituted grounds for reversal. Writing for the dissenters, Stewart urged that "an instruction on the presumption of innocence is constitutionally required in every case where a timely request has been made." (Commonwealth of Kentucky v. Whorton, No. 78-749, announced May 21, 1979.)

## Parole

Chief Justice Burger delivered a full text plenary decision which stated, among related issues, that the Nebraska parole board does not have to inform inmates denied parole the specific factors that influenced the decision, nor change its parole review procedure from a formal and informal two-stage hearing to a formal one-stage procedure.

Inmates of the Nebraska Penal and Correctional Complex had initiated a class action suit under 42 U.S.C. §1983 based on their belief that they had been unconstitutionally denied parole. The suit alleged that the State "statutes and the Board's procedures denied them procedural due process."

Under Nebraska's statutory structure, parole may be either mandatory or discretionary. Mandatory parole is automatically granted when an inmate has served the maximum term imposed by a judge, less good-time credits. Good-time credit, an incentive system used by correctional facilities to maintain order, reduces the actual length of a sentence by a fixed percentage. Discretionary parole, which this case concerned, may be granted by the parole board anytime after the minimum term, less good-time credits, has been served.

At the time the class action suit was initiated, the parole board utilized two types of hearings — initial and final hearings — in its discretionary decision-making process. Every inmate, regardless of eligibility for parole, is given an initial hearing each year. At this time the board examines the inmate's entire preincarceration and post-incarceration record, informally interview-

Continued on Page 13

## New York Institute of Security and Polygraph Sciences Evening Classes

M-F: 9-5, 7 weeks commencing Feb 4, 1980. For Information call: John Fitzgerald, (212) 267-3838, 17 Battery Pl., New York, NY 10018.

# Webster tries to close files, as judge reopens abuse issue

Continued from Page 1

of the private sector, foreign, state and municipal law enforcement organizations, informants and other sources."

Noting that compliance with the Freedom of Information and Privacy Acts has resulted in substantial costs to the FBI, the director said that more than 300 employees at the bureau's headquarters are assigned full-time to handle information requests at a cost that amounted to over \$9 million last year.

Much of the burden would be reduced if persons convicted of felonies were denied access to the bureau's files, according to Webster, who noted that about 16 percent of Freedom of Information requests of the FBI are made by or on behalf of prison inmates. The figure is up from 6 percent in 1977.

As the FBI head called for relief from the deluge of Freedom of Information requests, a Federal judge in Michigan touched on another bureau headache, ruling that Federal intelligence guidelines still could allow abusive investigative tactics by FBI agents.

The ruling came in a suit filed by Abdeen Jabara, a Detroit attorney who is active in several Arab organizations. Jabara charged that he was subjected to an eight-year investigation by the FBI which involved physical surveillance by informants and agents, inspection of his bank records, wiretapping without a warrant and interviews of his neighbors.

In ruling in the lawyer's favor, U.S. District Judge Ralph M. Freeman held that the

FBI's recording and transmission of Jabara's expression of his political views violated the Privacy Act because the records "do not relate to specific past, present or future criminal acts."

Regarding the guidelines, which Webster has said would provide protection against intelligence agency abuses, Freeman noted: "The court has examined the extensive set of regulations submitted by the FBI and cannot conclude that they preclude conduct of the type alleged here."

Although the decision could have an effect on future cases involving alleged FBI intelligence abuse, a Justice Department spokesman said that the department is not certain whether it will appeal the ruling.

Freeman stated that it is possible that no final settlement will be reached. "It may well be that a public trial on the nature of the FBI's investigation will be impossible because of national security considerations," the judge said.

The case involved secret affidavits that were submitted to Freeman by government officials. While the judge conceded that the documents tended to "indicate that a generalized and legitimate government concern provided the impetus for the investigation," he held that several factors revealed that the probe "was not wholly prompted by legitimate or good faith national security concerns."

Police in Bellevue, Washington turn out to be real cards.

See Page 7.

## GRADUATE EDUCATION FOR THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE PROFESSIONAL

Earn a graduate degree in Sociology  
with a concentration in Criminal Justice

Anyone involved in the Criminal Justice profession knows how important an advanced degree is. It can help you understand the problems you face and the solutions you propose.

Fordham University's graduate program in Criminal Justice is designed to meet this need with important courses leading to an M.A. or Ph.D. in Sociology with a concentration in Criminal Justice.

Classes start at 4:30 in the afternoon at our Rose Hill campus in order to accommodate the schedules of our students.

Admission to the graduate program in Criminal Justice is granted on the basis of an individual evaluation of each applicant's qualifications.

For further information, call us at (212) 933-2233, Ext. 510. Or send in the coupon.

Director  
The Criminal Justice Program  
Dealy Hall, Room 407  
Fordham University  
Bronx, N.Y. 10458

Please send me complete information on the Criminal Justice Program.

Name \_\_\_\_\_  
Address \_\_\_\_\_  
City \_\_\_\_\_  
State \_\_\_\_\_ Zip \_\_\_\_\_

# FORDHAM

# Italians steer clear of terror in armor-plated cars; Montreal police labor dispute goes to court; heroin use up in Burma

## Fontauto has a better idea: the 1979 kidnautomobile

A body repair shop in Turin, Italy is turning its customers' cars into mini-tanks in an effort to protect the motorists from the rash of kidnappings and other terrorist acts that continue to plague the country, according to the *International Herald Tribune*.

The automotive security conversions have provided a boom business for Fon-

tauto, a family-run body shop that has become the largest specialty garage of its kind, with 180 employees bulletproofing as many as 85 vehicles each month.



The intensive overhaul begins by stripping the car of interior moldings and refitting it with a shell of "secret formula" steel alloy, head salesman Roberto Savoini said. Dual steel plates are welded into the auto's doors to "trap bullets" and prevent ricochets, and the doors themselves are fitted with horizontal bolt locks.

To complete the basic modification, the chassis is reinforced so that it will reputedly be capable of withstanding a grenade blast, and windows are replaced by layered glass that, reportedly will absorb and melt a .357 caliber Magnum slug fired at point-blank range. Standard wheels are discarded in favor of Dunlop compartmentalized tires which, in the event of a puncture, allow the vehicle to be driven at speeds up to 60 mph.

Since the conversion package can add 300 to 700 pounds to the car's normal weight, the Fontauto mechanics compensate for the load by beefing up the vehicle's shocks and brakes. They then may bolt on

such optional accessories as an outside intercom, a high-pitched siren, a homing device, pure-oxygen climate control or an anti-fire system.

"We meet individually with each customer to discuss his particular needs," Savoini noted. "Then, if necessary, we give demonstrations with different firearms so he may choose the thickness of the steel."

Fontauto's customers are apparently not poor — standard conversion of a Volkswagen beetle costs about \$17,500 — but they tend to shy away from expensive, flashy cars to gain a degree of inconspicuousness. Box-like Fiat sedans and Alphas are favored for conversion in a country where there was a kidnapping every six days last year.

"Right now, kidnapping prevention is the primary concern of our clients," Savoini said, explaining that the overall strategy of automotive security is to buy time. "Generally, if the target can survive the first few minutes [of an attack] in the safety of his own car, the danger passes."

For drivers who are not content to sit and wait for an attack to subside, Fontauto mechanics have developed an offensive system that can be incorporated into the conversion process. The unit is a network of dozens of nozzles that are equipped to spray tear gas, acids or chemical solutions of the customer's choosing at attacking terrorists.

But Savoini observed that the most effective accessory during attacks has proved to be the siren. "It's louder than a police siren and has a psychological effect on assailants," he said. "When they hear it, they run."

Quebec judge refuses to bar policemen's work slowdown

A police labor dispute is simmering in Montreal, where a Quebec judge recently denied a motion which would have prohibited the city's officers union from staging work slowdowns in the future.

As reported last month by the Montreal Star, police director Henri-Paul Vignola of the Montreal Urban Community (MUC) force had requested the provisional injunction to replace a temporary order

which had been granted earlier. The original restriction banned the 4,900-member MUC Policemen's Brotherhood from conducting job actions to protest decentralization of the department and alleged violations of the group's contract with the city.

However, Superior Court Judge Maurice Lagace's denial of the more stringent ban did not prompt Montreal officers to slack off in completing their duties. Shortly after the judge handed down his decision, union director Gilbert Cote announced that no pressure tactics were planned and that brotherhood leaders would meet to decide their next course of action.

Lagace's eight-page ruling criticized Vignola for attempting to solve his department's problems through the courts rather than by exercising his managerial powers. The director "believed he was justified in seeking to substitute for his authority... the authority of this court," the judge stated. "The courts have always hesitated to substitute their authority for that of those who are charged by law with exercising it."

Noting that Vignola had never tried to directly order his men to ignore any union call for a slowdown, the judge observed that no proof had been submitted to him to indicate that the officers would disobey a direct order from their chief.

"On the contrary, they have shown, until now, that they could proceed within the law and one can only hope that they will continue to do so," Lagace wrote.

During the injunction hearing on June 6, Vignola testified that he would lose control of his men if a slowdown were permitted. "It would be like driving a car without being able to steer or touch the accelerator," he said.

But Mario Leroumeau, an attorney for the union, recalled that the police director had said that a similar slowdown last year posed no danger to Montreal residents. Vignola responded by noting that he had made the statement to keep the public from panicking during the police job action.

The key sticking point in the current dispute seems to be departmental decentralization, which was begun earlier last month when 130 detectives were transferred from headquarters to district stations. The union believes that such moves will dilute police protection and hamper the force's campaign against organized crime.

Brotherhood leaders have also charged that the MUC command has violated certain terms in the union's contract and has ignored arbitration decisions concerning salaries, promotions and other grievances.

## Burmese drug dealers shift trade to the local market

Heroin consumption is on the rise in Burma, where foreign narcotics experts reported last month that supplies of the drug have increased on the domestic market in spite of government efforts to discourage the cultivation of opium poppies.

According to the *New York Times*, heroin is almost as easy to buy as black market razor blades and ball-point pen refills in the nation's capital city of Rangoon. For the equivalent of \$3, a buyer there can purchase a volume of the white powder that is equivalent to packets costing \$20 in New York City. However, the heroin sold on the streets of New York is generally only 3 to 5 percent pure, while in Rangoon the drug is 90 to 95 percent pure.

Grown in the mountainous area known as the Golden Triangle, where the borders of Burma, Thailand and Laos converge, the opium poppies are processed into heroin in approximately 18 factories that operate in the remote Burmese mountains near the Thai border.

Up until the past few years Burma's opium production had been considered an international problem, but one diplomat told the *Times* that he believes more heroin is now consumed in Burma than in the United States. "They get the same price selling it to smugglers whether it's bound for the international or the local market," he said. "It's a lot easier to sell locally than anywhere else, and the local market is growing."

Burma currently has about 30,000 registered heroin addicts and an estimated 100,000 users. Some are high school and college graduates, including the offspring of top-ranking government officials, who are having difficulty finding jobs in the nation's sluggish economy. Many of the youths are attracted to black marketing and smuggling as a means to support themselves.

Drug enforcement, particularly in the cities, is reportedly lax, foreign observers said, because the nation's military forces are concentrating on controlling various political uprisings.

Meanwhile, police are reportedly using narcotics laws to detain student dissidents. A suspected drug user can be held for up to two weeks without being charged while his urine and blood samples are tested. One Burmese noted that students he had talked to after such detentions said they were interrogated more about their political activities than about their drug connections.

But the drug problem may be on the verge of partially resolving itself. Both Burmese and diplomatic sources said that opium production has dropped significantly this year due to a drought in the growing region, and the government's opium eradication efforts, aided by equipment and funding from the United States and the United Nations, have begun to record marginal success.

Greater restrictions on international drug smuggling are also expected as the result of a recently enacted agreement between Burma and Thailand. In the past, the two nations indirectly exchanged relatively little drug enforcement intelligence, but last May, a high-level delegation of Thai military officials visited Rangoon and agreed to direct exchanges of information on drug activities.



## STOP!

Enter a challenging, vital career in public service. Earn a B.S. degree in criminal justice from the University of Tennessee at Martin without living on campus. Learn at your own pace, take many of the courses needed at your local college, in your home or at work, but graduate in a regular UTM commencement. Write for details to CEL, Div. of Conf. Educ., The University of Tennessee, 447 Comm. & Ext. Knoxville, TN. 37916 / CEL: A green light for your future.

# Kids meet the cops through basketball trading card program

By D.P. VAN BLARICOM

It has been suggested that plagiarism is the sincerest form of flattery. With that precept in mind, the Bellevue, Washington Police Department has introduced a "Sonics Trading Cards" program in cooperation with the Kiwanis Clubs of Washington and the Washington State Crime Prevention Association.

This story began on May 18, 1978 when Chief Bruce Baker of the Portland, Oregon Police Department addressed a graduate retraining seminar of Northwestern University's Traffic Institute, which was being held in Bellevue. His topic was "Use of the Media" and as a part of the presentation, he explained how his department had arranged with the Portland Trailblazers and the Kiwanis Clubs of Oregon to develop a trading card program that featured the team's players. Explaining that the cards were distributed to kids in the community through local police officers; Baker advised that the effort had been most successful and he recommended it to other jurisdictions with professional sports teams in their areas.

Since Seattle is home to the full spectrum of professional sports and Bellevue is the major suburb in that metropolitan area, it seemed likely that the same sort of program could be implemented here. Consequently, I directed a memorandum to my Crime Prevention Unit, which stated:

"This program has been extremely successful because it capitalizes on the natural and healthy interest of kids in pro sports, stimulates crime prevention awareness, and promotes a positive contact between our officers and the kids out on the street. It works like this: A professional sports team's players are featured on individual cards, with an explanation of a term or rule of their sport and a correlated crime prevention message on the reverse side. All officers are given the cards to distribute one at a time to kids who contact them, thereby increasing communication between the police and the youth in our community. The youngsters then trade with each other to obtain a complete set of cards and learn about crime prevention in the process, as well as developing a more positive attitude toward the police."

Detective Mel Dunbar was selected to develop the program, and since we wanted it to have statewide application, he first took the idea to the Washington State Crime Prevention Association for its endorsement. They responded by making him chairman of the proposed project under their auspices and agreeing to



Officer Mike Lambo trades four Lenny Wilkens cards for three Fred Brown editions.

contact every sheriff and chief in the state to make them aware of the program and encourage their participation.

The Downtown Bellevue Kiwanis Club was asked to fund the printing of the cards, which they readily approved. The club appointed member Jerry Herman, a local attorney, to direct their participation in the project. In addition, they contacted every Kiwanis Club in the state to advise them of the program and offer the Bellevue Club's services in distributing the cards to each law enforcement agency that wished to participate.

Although any of the area's professional sports teams — the football Seahawks, the baseball Mariners, and the basketball SuperSonics — could have served as the focus of the program, officer Dunbar decided to stay with Portland's basketball strategy and he contacted the Seattle SuperSonics to ask if they would be interested. Their response was enthusiastically receptive and they supplied color photos of their 11 players in action, the team in a group, the head coach, the assistant coach, the trainer, and their mascot to make a set of 16 cards.

In assessing the next task of selecting the messages for the backs of the cards and matching them with basketball terminology, it was felt that the best group to reach would be elementary through early junior high school ages. The cards would stress the importance of crime prevention, personal safety and good conduct. The following are examples of those themes as they appear on some of the cards:

- "Fast Break" is when the offensive team gets more players into the scoring area faster than the defensive team. If you see a stranger offering rides, candy or

presents, make a fast break and tell your parents or teacher.

- "Technical Foul" is classified by an official as "unsportsmanlike conduct." Profanity and constant harassing of the officials will generally result in a technical foul. The way you conduct yourself is important. Treat other people as you would like to be treated yourself.

The first printing of the cards was ordered in a quantity of 100,000 sets of 16, with each card bearing the logo of both the Washington State Crime Prevention Association and Kiwanis International, followed by a statement that they are pro-

vided through the "courtesy of your area Kiwanis Club and law enforcement agency." To announce the program to the public, we made wide use of the metropolitan Seattle media, with stories in the newspapers, radio spots, and evening TV news broadcasts. Sonics sportscaster Bob Blackburn did a half-time show on the program at the game held December 13, 1978 in Seattle's Kingdome stadium, and he continued to publicize the availability of the cards from participating law enforcement agencies during the broadcast of every home game.

Public reaction to the "Sonics Trading Cards" program has been excellent and the department has had no difficulty in distributing all 1,600,000 cards throughout the state of Washington during the just-completed professional basketball season. Of course, the program's success was not hurt by the fact that the Sonics recently won the NBA championship.

Like Chief Baker before me, I recommend this technique for promoting both crime prevention and improved police relations to any jurisdiction with access to a professional sports team. Further information can be obtained by writing or calling: Detective Mel Dunbar, Crime Prevention Unit, Bellevue Police Department, P.O. Box 1768, Bellevue, Washington 98009. (206) 455-6915.

(D.P. Van Blaricom has been chief of police in Bellevue, Washington since 1975.)



Crime prevention detective Mel Dunbar shows Kiwanis Club representative Jerry Herman an early press run of the Sonics trading cards.

## THE TRUTH MACHINE

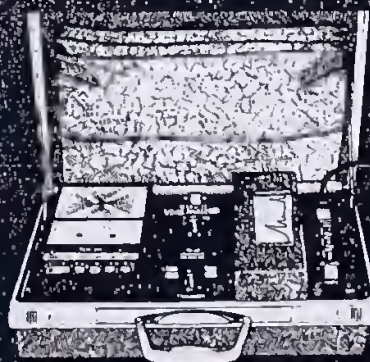
Introducing the MARK II Voice Analyzer. An amazing scientific instrument designed for measuring emotional stress reactions and detecting truth or deceit — quickly and accurately. The voice is instantly analyzed by the unit and a NUMERICAL value of the emotional stress level of the speaker's response is immediately displayed.

Housed in an attache case, the portable MARK II Voice Analyzer is a hybrid digital computer. It detects the inaudible subconscious changes of stress in a person's voice tones. These changes are an accurate measure of truth or lies.

The MARK II, accurate as the more complex polygraph lie detector, can be operated by anyone after a brief orientation. And, truth concerning a specific issue can be detected in minutes with just a few questions.

The applications are numerous: Pre-employment screening, police, fire and safety investigations, insurance adjustment, internal loss prevention, or as a high level conference lie detector in negotiations involving important contracts or large financial transactions.

Certified courses in lie detection and stress analysis using the MARK II Voice Analyzer are run monthly to train new students and those interested in the field of voice analysis. For further information, request our course schedule and catalog.



### ADDITIONAL PRODUCTS

- Binocular Cameras
- Night Vision Systems
- Parabolic Microphone
- Scramblers
- Miniature Recorders
- Telephone Recorders
- Attache Case Recorder
- Vehicle Followers
- Body Armour
- Body Transmitter
- Countermeasures Equip.
- Telephone Line Analyzer
- Identification Equip.
- Weapons Detectors
- Explosives Detector
- Letter Bomb Detector
- Bomb Blanket
- Surveillance Equip.
- Countermeasures Services

**LEA**

LAW ENFORCEMENT ASSOCIATES, INC.  
88 Holmes St. Belleville, N.J., U.S.A. 07109  
(201) 751-0001 Cable: LEA

# Turning the tide of terror

## An interview with Assistant Chief Constable Brian Hayes of Great Britain's Surrey Constabulary

Brian Hayes was appointed as assistant chief constable of the Surrey Constabulary in November, 1977. Originally in charge of administration for the county force of 2,000 employees, he was moved to operations in 1978, with responsibility for the department's criminal investigation, traffic and communications functions.

During his 20-year law enforcement career, which he began with the London Metropolitan Police, Hayes has become increasingly involved in anti-terrorism operations. As a detective constable at the New Scotland Yard, he worked in a unit that was involved in checking the movements of foreign suspects.

Hayes spent almost two years running the physical protection team for the Secretary of State for Northern Ireland, and later was in operational control of a section of the Special Branch which specialized in European extremists and terrorism. He has served as the British liaison in matters involving international terrorism and has assisted several governments in the development of their police forces, particularly in the areas of intelligence gathering and protection duties.

This interview was conducted for Law Enforcement News by Peter Dodenhoff.



Assistant Chief Constable Brian Hayes

LEN: How would you assess the nature and extent of the terrorist problem in your own country at this time?

HAYES: We've got a dual problem. First of all, we've got the problem of the IRA; that's the ongoing problem. When I define terrorism I always split it up into domestic and foreign, and I would call that domestic. This has been going on, obviously, for years and it reached some sort of peak in 1977, when we had an awful lot of bombings, killings, and so on. Last year, that plateaued and we had a fairly quiet year, and this year started off with the death of [Conservative member of Parliament] Airey Neave, so it augurs badly for the rest of 1979.

That's the domestic problem, the IRA, and then we've got the foreign problem, which is basically the threat from groups like the Palestinians and the German Baader-Meinhof. We've had what I would call a disturbing development in the terrorist scene in that the terrorists are coming into the country, as they have in Holland, France and Germany, shooting selected personnel, like diplomats and ex-diplomats, and then leaving again.

We also have a problem of internecine, or interfactional disputes taking place between hard-line and soft-line

cause both men were considered a number one risk — they were kidnapped and all the police guards were shot and killed. That is the sort of thing that bothers me. If that sort of thing were to hit London, it would cause a major disruption.

LEN: You worked on the investigations surrounding the attempted kidnapping of Princess Anne. Do you foresee repeat attempts of this sort against members of the royal family or members of the government in power?

HAYES: I don't see any threat against members of the royal family. Traditionally, they haven't been a target of attack. They are not really political, but that isn't to say they wouldn't be a very good bargaining point if someone could kidnap one. The only case we've had was the Princess Anne kidnap, or attempted kidnap, which was done by a crank and not by anyone on a political basis. So as far as the royal family is concerned I would say, no, though one can't be categorical about it. Of course, politicians and other VIP are a fair risk. We've had one blown

When I was referring to peaks and troughs, I was thinking mainly of the mainland — England, Wales and Scotland — principally, but I think there are a couple of reasons for that. First of all, a lot of the leading lights in the IRA have been put behind bars and they are struggling for trained personnel, and secondly, it's very difficult for a group to come into the country and carry out its attacks. They've got to get in and, secondly, they have to have the equipment which they either have to bring with them or they've got to locate in the country. So there are two problems. Then they've got to keep moving, for the reasons I've said — they're easily recognized — or they've got to leave the country.

So the main features that determine whether there's a campaign or not is that they build up and carry out a campaign and leave the country, or in fact, as has happened, they've been arrested. Apart from the Airey Neave incident, in every rash of attacks we've had, the perpetrators have been caught and punished. So that's a deterrent in itself. It's an ongoing thing. They have quiet periods because they lose personnel, they suffer setbacks, and they pick up and try again. That's why it's intermittent.

LEN: In recent weeks you've had the accession of a new government in England. Apart from the fact that it's a Tory government rather than Labor, you also have Mr. Whitelaw, with whom you've worked, as the Home Secretary. Since he was formerly the Secretary of State for Ulster, does this indicate any change in policy regarding Ulster?

HAYES: He is Home Secretary, as you rightly say, under the new conservative government, but they have appointed a Secretary of State for Northern Ireland, a man I don't know. What I will say is this: I'm not a politician but from the work I've done it's quite evident that all the political parties — the Labor Party, the Conservative and the Liberal Party — when it has come to Northern Ireland and terrorism generally, have acted as one. I think this is essential. So when you get a change of government you don't get a complete reversal of policies. They obviously discuss policies so that it's pretty much a unanimous policy that's carried out. The Conservative Party was in power when direct rule was declared and they tried a number of attempts to calm the situation. The Labor Party tried others. But I'm pretty sure in my mind that they work very closely together and that there won't be any noticeable change in policy with a change in government.

LEN: In connection with your work as a liaison officer with other European police agencies, have you observed any common threads among the various mainland terrorist groups such as the Baader-Meinhof and the Red Brigades. Are there common links that perhaps indicate international collusion or conspiracy, if you will?

HAYES: It's a difficult question to answer because there are several answers to it. I think it's quite obvious that the main groups have very close cooperation between themselves as groups. By that I don't mean that there is some mastermind behind them pulling the strings or some sort of a "Terrorist International." Look at some of the attacks that have taken place: the Lod Airport attack as far back as 1972, carried out by the Japanese on behalf of the PFLP, the OPEC attack in 1975, carried out by a group led by a Venezuelan, with two German members and two or three Arab members — a very mixed group. Recently there's no doubt at all that common training facilities have been available for the Red Brigades in Italy, the Baader-Meinhof in Germany, Palestinians, even some British people and some Americans. I think I would summarize by saying I wouldn't see some mastermind in the background, but I would certainly see between the main groups an interchange of ideas, of policies and personnel, and common training facilities.

LEN: Are there also cooperative efforts in terms of groups crossing international borders — let's say to escape the police in Germany by heading for Italy and the relative safety they might find there under the care of the Red Brigades?

HAYES: I think there was a suggestion — although I haven't seen anything concrete about it — that for exam-

**'I think that traditionally a number of universities are recruiting grounds for terrorists or potential terrorists and the Russian ones are probably no exception.'**

Arabs. We've had three or four shootings in London where people like Syrians and Libyans and so on are showing their displeasure with the Egyptians and Saudis, who take a fairly soft line in the Arab-Israeli conflict.

So we've got three main problems: the domestic IRA, the problem from the hit-and-run groups who might come in, and the internecine disputes as well.

LEN: Do you foresee any one of these three specific problems escalating as the year progresses?

HAYES: Well, as far as the IRA is concerned, I think that that could increase. I've said, they had a quiet year last year and they've started off with this dramatic killing of Airey Neave. I've been away for three weeks but I don't think anything has happened during that time. But I would foresee some sort of escalation with the IRA; they don't want to be considered a spent force, obviously. They will come back.

As far as the international scene is concerned, I'm also expecting that to heat up because that's been fairly dormant for the last few months, and England would be just as good a target as the United States would. I certainly don't see any calming of the situation.

I think — if I can just mention one other development that disturbs me — it's the kidnapping phenomenon. By this I mean not just taking someone and imprisoning him, but the sort of thing you've seen in Germany with [industrialist Hans-Martin] Schleyer and in Italy with Aldo Moro, where despite intensive police protection — be-

up, and if they can do that, then they certainly wouldn't hesitate to perhaps try to kidnap them.

But I think, once again, it comes down to domestic groups — the IRA with us, the South Moluccans with Holland, and so on — it comes down to domestic groups as opposed to the international, foreign groups. Whereas I could possibly see a domestic group trying to take a prominent VIP for bargaining, I couldn't see an international group doing it. They might well come in and hit an airline office or a diplomat mission and take whatever hostages are there, but I couldn't see them singling out one of their own VIP's. I think the main reason we've been able to stay away from this is that in order for a kidnapping to be successful, the terrorist group needs some sort of home base, it needs popular support of some sort. Our own domestic group, the IRA, just doesn't have it in our country. If they kidnap someone they will be very limited where they could take them before they were discovered because there is no sympathetic, resident community.

LEN: In connection with the IRA, what do you say is the reason for the rise and fall they seem to show between periods of heightened terrorist activity and periods of apparent dormancy?

HAYES: I think it's fair to say that their efforts in Ulster itself are ongoing. These don't tend to come in rushes although they do tend to go into quiet periods. But generally speaking there is something going on all the time in Northern Ireland.

**'The main thing with the terrorist problem is that you cannot react to it in a fire brigade manner after the event. This has been proven. You need to think about it, study it, and have a well-oiled machine that can go into operation when something happens.'**

Continued from Page 8

ple, in the Moro kidnapping the Germans assisted the Red Brigades in carrying it out. In fact, if you study that incident it was very similarly executed to the Schleyer kidnapping in West Germany. So from that point of view there is a cross-border interaction. However, what I would say is this, and we're coming to another area, that in order to counteract this obvious liaison, the police themselves have gotten together so that where there are difficulties of common boundaries and frontiers that the terrorists don't respect, the police obviously have to see this as a reason for them to get together and break down the boundaries that exist, as well, so that there is an interchange of information and interaction. I think this is being done on the Western European continent.

LEN: It's been suggested in some quarters that the Russians have occasionally sponsored schools for terrorist activity under the auspices, say, of their KGB.

HAYES: I must point out that I'm not a political scientist and I'm not involved in that sort of intelligence. I'm mainly involved in intelligence of an operational basis as it affects operational police work. Within my knowledge, I know of no sinister plot by the Soviets to run terrorist schools. However, it would be fair to say that Ilich Ramirez Sanchez, for example — Carlos — who led the Venezuelan attack, attended university for a year in Moscow and it was soon after that that he underwent training in the Middle East. So you can draw what conclusions you like from that.

I think that traditionally a number of universities are recruiting grounds for terrorists or potential terrorists and the Russian ones are probably no exception. I think that one has got to bear in mind that they take in an awful lot of people from underdeveloped countries and give them degree courses. And they've got a natural breeding ground there for terrorists if they wanted to find them. Also, there's no doubt that it's in their interest for the West to be embarrassed from time to time. But that is just a statement of fact. As far as what they're actually doing in terms of training, I can't say.

LEN: Again based on your experiences as a liaison officer, would you say that terrorist tactics tend to vary methodically from time to time, ranging from incidents of mass violence such as bombings to more personally directed violence such as kidnappings and assassinations, or do the terrorist groups tend to mix up their approach indiscriminately with no real method to their madness?

HAYES: It varies from group to group. I think, to give as clear an answer as possible, once again I've got to distinguish between a domestic problem and an international problem. Basically, the domestic groups, I think, are attacking the public at large. If you take the F.A.R.N. in El Salvador, they are obviously protesting against the regime and trying to overturn the society. They tend to go in more for hostage-taking to embarrass the police and embarrass the government — long-term effects, if you like. International groups go for the dramatic, like hostage-taking where they will bargain immediately for ransom or the release of colleagues in prison. So I think that tactic is different. The indigenous groups tend to go for things that will have maximum impact on the community and also on the police and the government and the military.

The exceptions seem to be the Baader-Meinhof group as it was in its recent offshoots — the Red Army Faction and the Second of June Movement. Those groups seem to have gone through the whole gamut of terrorist activities from shooting policemen and bank raids to get funds in their own country to kidnappings and assisting other groups internationally. I liken them almost to mercenary terrorists who will go anywhere, anytime, providing they get the right sort of publicity from it.

LEN: One step beyond that, and this is a concern that has been voiced in the press in this country, is how real would you say is the potential for a terrorist group posing a nuclear threat to an established government?

HAYES: There's been a lot of speculation about this. They've done most things, including using sophisticated missiles to shoot down aircraft and one might think that logically it's not too far a step from that to getting a small nuclear device or even biological or chemical warfare of some sort. However, I feel that although I can't say who is backing terrorist groups — I think that we can speculate on that topic — that whilst it might be a good thing for

them for democratic governments in the West to be embarrassed from time to time, I don't think it would be in the suppliers' interests to put within the hands of a terrorist group something that could lead possibly to a major war, perhaps even world conflict. So I really don't see the suppliers of terrorists putting that sort of thing in their possession. That doesn't rule out, of course, the possibility that some of the terrorists might well be able to produce such a device themselves, but in my own opinion, I don't see that as a progression. People tend to see that as a logical progression, like from walking to running, but I don't. I would see that more as a criminal type of action — to try to hold people for ransom financially — rather than a terrorist type of action. People must bear in mind always that terrorists are trying in some way or another, if you leave aside the moral issues, to get support and attention for their purpose. And I don't think they could get any kind of support or lasting attention or sympathy if they were to go to the realm of nuclear warfare or biological or chemical activity.

cal or chemical activity.

LEN: In connection with the need for terrorists to receive attention or publicity for their cause, the United States is in a position of world leadership and has what may be considered the most extensive and sophisticated system of mass communications — mass media — anywhere. Could it be expected, then, that terrorist groups might export their activity to this country for the simple purpose of getting more widespread recognition or publicity?

HAYES: I think there are two points there. The first one is the effect the media have, which is absolutely critical, and I'll just say a bit about that. The second point has to do with what the threat might be to the United States. In the first place, the media have had tremendous impact in the terrorist field. For example, in terms of the Munich attack in 1972, when the athletes were taken hostage, it was estimated that 500 million people saw that incident relayed on television. So that gives you an idea of the immediate impact the media have. And obviously the way the media report things affects first of all the public in general, because they get their main impressions from the media, and secondly the terrorists, who learn what is going on elsewhere. They see police countermeasures and they learn from them and so become more sophisticated next time. The other point is that a terrorist act without publicity is a non-event. And so obviously they want to catch the headlines and this is why they go for the spectacular.

Now as far as the United States is concerned, I think one has got to bear in mind that up to now you've stayed fairly well on the periphery of the mainline terrorist activity, probably for two reasons. First of all, you haven't been so deeply involved in the political scene as Western Europe and the Common Market has, and secondly, your geographic location has probably kept you out of the main frame. I think two things have happened now. First of all, the increase in modern travel and the facilities for travel obviously bring the United States much nearer to the problem. Secondly, the recent signing of the Camp David agreement, in which your government was very instrumental, led Yasir Arafat, the leader of the PLO, to say publicly that the United States was the cause of all this and was "the head of the snake." He made it quite clear that you would be in the frame for activity just as much as Western Europe.

LEN: So then from that one quarter, the Palestinians, there would be a real threat. Do any other groups perhaps pose a similar threat, or is the danger a substantially latent one at this stage?

HAYES: I think you've had your own problems with internal groups, people like the SLA and the Weathermen and Black Panthers and others. Internationally, I think we must bear in mind that at the moment terrorism almost is the Palestinian problem. I mentioned the Lod attack, carried out by Japanese on behalf of the Palestinians against an Israeli target. The OPEC attack was carried out by an international group on behalf of the PFLP. The

hijack to Entebbe — once again for the PFLP. You look at any recent event, there is invariably some sort of Palestinian connection. The other groups — the Japanese Red Army, the Baader-Meinhof — either act on behalf of the Palestinians or in conjunction with them. So I think one must look at the one main root cause of the international terrorism at this time as lying in the Middle East.

LEN: On the basis of any evidence you may have on hand, can you perhaps predict where the next domestic terrorist threat may arise?

HAYES: No, I don't think I can really. We've got ongoing ones in Western Europe, as you know. We've got our IRA, the Dutch have their South Moluccans, the Spanish have got their Basque problem, the French have an anarchist problem. I think we've all got them. They flare up from time to time. In the United States, your guess is as good as mine. Without pointing to South America, emerging countries are obviously more susceptible to this sort of thing because of the lack of democracy and the possible lack of

**'A terrorist act without publicity is a non-event. So obviously they want to catch the headlines and this is why they go for the spectacular.'**

representation by minority groups. I think that's where the domestic problem is most likely to strike. But I couldn't predict where the next main dose is likely to arise.

LEN: In England, you have a group which has been getting some press coverage here and which appears to be growing in its appeal somewhat, namely the National Front. Do they pose any sort of long-term threat in terms of serious terrorist possibilities, apart from street demonstrations which have erupted into violence?

HAYES: At the moment we wouldn't put them anywhere near the category of a terrorist organization. They are considered to be a political organization much as any of the other political parties. It just so happens that they walk under a nationalist banner, but it's very extreme, obviously. This has led to them demonstrating in predominantly colored and minority group areas, which inevitably leads to counter-demonstrations by the residents of that area.

The thing that bothers me about that group, and about what's happened in the build-up to the election, is that we try to exercise absolute freedom of speech and because of that very rarely has a chief police officer or the Home Secretary forbidden a particular march or demonstration by the National Front. We like freedom of speech to exercise itself. However, I think this might need to be looked at very closely because, as you saw recently in the build-up to the election, they formed in a number of areas where the police were caught right in the middle and where there were a number of serious injuries caused to police officers. Indeed, one person died in Southall. So, although I would discount them completely when I speak about terrorism, I think that from a public order point of view there is a serious threat there — not so much by what they do but the way they go about it, which brings the police into a conflict situation.

LEN: Do you find that in having to defend the Nationalists' right of free speech the police thus perhaps earn the anger of the remainder of the population?

HAYES: I think this does occur. What I would really like to underline is that the police are not there to protect the National Front or any other demonstrating party; they are there to keep the peace. Of course it looks to a minority group or an opposing group that the police are protecting a marginal faction, so the police rightly or wrongly find themselves right in the middle of the conflict that takes place. It's very difficult to reconcile the right of the public's speech with the causing of public disorder. There's a very fine line but we'll have to review it — I've been away from the country for three weeks. Certainly events will need to be reviewed in the light of the lesson learned in the build-up to the general election; we might see a different approach from the police.

LEN: In connection with the police and political responses to the terrorist threat, what's been the nature of the European community's reaction in this area? Apparently

Continued on Page 11

# Interview: Brian Hayes of Great Britain's Surrey Constabulary

Continued from Page 9

there has been some kind of common effort in this respect.

**HAYES:** Yes, there has. Predominantly the initiative was political, in fact, because after the 1972 problems — the Lod Airport attack, the Munich Olympics attack — all of the Western governments realized that they were not exempt from the threat. So from that point on, they started to look very closely at their own contingency planning to see how they would cope with such a situation, not only domestically but internationally, because with these international attacks there are extreme external pressures placed upon a government if foreign nationals are involved. So they've looked at it carefully politically, and as a natural concomitant to that, the police forces have needed to get together closely to discuss problems they have had, to study cases, and to try to learn from people who've had the international problem and to sharpen up, if you like, our approach to the problem and our contingency planning.

**LEN:** Have successful methods that have been developed in one country been exported across national boundaries in the interest of combatting terrorism?

**HAYES:** There's certainly been no lack of liaison discussion, that's the first thing. The second thing is that there are difficulties in Western Europe as there are across the world. There are different judicial systems so it's not always possible to transplant one system, even though it might look very competent, into another country. The best that people have been able to do is to have a free exchange of data and know-how. Each country then has to adapt depending on its own national laws and national political situation.

I think it would be fair to summarize and say that we've all been very eager to learn from the lessons and, indeed, the mistakes of others because we all make mistakes. But we've all learned from them and I think because of that you now see in countries like England and Holland a very sophisticated response to terrorist problems when they occur. The main thing with the terrorist problem is that you cannot react to it in a fire brigade manner after the event. This has been proven. You need to think about it, study it, and have a well-oiled machine that can go into operation when something happens. That isn't the time to start planning.

**LEN:** As a consequence of the rise in terrorism in Western Europe — again pinpointing 1972 as being the critical year — there appear to have been two major developments in anti-terrorist activity. The most notable has been the tactic which has been employed successfully by the Israelis in Uganda and by the Germans in Somalia: simply having an army unit overtake and recapture a hijacked aircraft. Do you find this to be a valid response to terrorism of this sort, and do you see responses of this sort gaining wider acceptance among the European governments?

**HAYES:** I don't think it would ever gain acceptance in terms of a foreign attack force coming into any one of the Western European countries and carrying out the sort of raid that was carried out at Entebbe and Mogadishu. There were two different cases. In the first one, there was no liaison between the Israelis and the Ugandans and it was apparent that the Ugandans were at least tacitly condoning the terrorist activities, so that was almost what one might term a military assault on a hostile country. As far as the Mogadishu attack was concerned, the Somali government was agreeable, because they didn't have a response force themselves, to the Germans going in and carrying out the attack. It would not apply in Western Europe, as I am sure it would not apply in the United States, because we have our own systems and would deal with them ourselves. As a development I could never see

that as being acceptable, if foreign groups came and did that sort of an attack in another country.

**LEN:** The other response which can be traced back to Munich was one which appeared soon thereafter in the United States, namely the concept of hostage negotiation. Have European jurisdictions adopted any practice of this sort?

**HAYES:** I think I'm right in saying that without exception, all of the nine current members of the European Economic Community, and indeed others outside that group, would all adopt the policy of patient negotiation. It makes sense, you see, because it's been proven that during the first few minutes and, indeed, the first couple of hours those moments are critical. They're critical for the terrorists who are on edge, they're critical for the hostages who are liable to perhaps make a break for it and cause a crisis situation, and indeed they're critical for the police or the military who are dealing with the problem. So it's in everybody's interest to let things settle down a bit and not to act precipitously. So I think the policy of all those countries is one of patient negotiation. Negotiation doesn't necessarily mean bargaining; it means talking. I think all of those countries, certainly my own, would adopt a fairly tough stance. We're not, if we can avoid it, going to give way to terrorism, but of course that doesn't mean to say we won't talk to them and reach some sort of satisfactory outcome.

**LEN:** Have the nine members of the E.E.C. or other European governments adopted any kind of treaties of extradition, to prevent one country or another from becoming a haven for fugitive terrorists?

**HAYES:** There are extradition treaties existing between all members of the E.E.C. reciprocally, and also all members of Interpol. However, most extradition treaties contain a clause that prohibits extradition for offenses that have a political or religious nature. Now I'd like to make the point that as far as I'm concerned, and as far as all the police forces are concerned, terrorism is crime. We call it terrorism — it tends to glamorize it — but it is a serious crime. It's murder and it is illegal use of explosives, illegal use of firearms, and so on. Now what the E.E.C. did, and what the Council of Europe did, was to produce a convention called the Convention for the Suppression of Terrorism about two years ago. This committed the 19 states, when they ratified the convention, to treating terrorism as crime, and either to try the offenders in their country where they committed the offense or, forgetting about the existing extradition treaty, to extradite them to another country having a good claim upon those people. Unfortunately, up to now the last time I looked at who had ratified the convention, only about half a dozen out of the 19 countries had done so, including the United Kingdom, West Germany and Holland. The others may sign, they may not. The point I am making is that there have been moves to try to get some sort of international agreement. The second point one must equally make is that countries obviously have vested interests at certain times and it's one thing to pass a convention; it's another to ratify it.

**LEN:** Has it been your experience that specific legislative approaches to terrorism, such as harsher sentencing — including the death penalty, which the Israelis have just re-adopted — serve as any kind of effective counter to the terrorist threat?

**HAYES:** I think that the best thing to stop terrorism is the sureness that a person will be caught and brought to justice. If we go back to the IRA, I did say that traditionally whenever they have carried out an attack they've been caught and punished and they have gotten very stiff prison sentences. I think that is the best deterrent.

As far as capital punishment is concerned, you may

have seen that that became one election issue in the United Kingdom, because right at the beginning of the election campaign Airey Neave was blown up, and this brought the whole issue back to the front pages. Whether or not it's the answer I'm not sure. If you bring back the death penalty then certainly by hanging terrorists or sending them to the electric chair they cease to be a bargaining point for other terrorists. However, if we work on the assumption that a lot of terrorists seek martyrdom and are not particularly worried about dying for their cause, then it could even be an added incentive for them to carry out their attacks. It would certainly be an added incentive for them to be very hostile to police. If they knew that if they were caught there was the chance of hanging, then one death or two deaths or ten deaths would make no difference to them. It might make them more extreme.

**LEN:** They might in fact adopt a more hard-line stance?

**HAYES:** It could happen, but I'm speculating. I really don't know if it is the answer. I think the main deterrent is the fact that they will be caught. That's the first one. And the second deterrent is that if they go to the courts the court will deal very harshly with them. And that certainly has been the case in the United Kingdom.

**LEN:** You observed earlier that in the case of Hertz Schleyer and Prime Minister Moro, the terrorist groups were able to carry out their attack in defiance of the fact that these men were both very well protected. Given that, does it appear that other options are available for the protection of such prominent individuals, or is the protection already as intense as it could be without making them virtual prisoners in their own houses?

**HAYES:** I think this protection has to be consistent with some freedom of movement by the individual. If we're talking about Western (European) M.P.'s and diplomats, part of the West's policy is that they move about, that they speak to people, that they mix freely with people. It's absolutely anathema to the average British politician to have to be very restricted by security. So security has to be tempered with these political duties.

I think it's fair to say that, despite that, even if politicians agreed for every possible precaution to be taken there is no way that we can supply one hundred percent protection. President Kennedy was killed by a bullet or a couple of bullets in the height of extreme protection. The Moro and Schleyer cases are other examples. When you're traveling in vehicles, particularly, you're very vulnerable. If terrorists just want to kidnap someone then we can give pretty good protection. If they're intent on killing either a VIP or the police then they're not sitting targets but they are pretty vulnerable. It's a very difficult thing to do. The best way of protecting anybody is to have very good intelligence beforehand. I think this touches on a critical point, particularly for the United States, because we have developed a very sound intelligence base and I believe that by doing this you can pre-plan, and if you know what the threat is and where it's likely to come from then one can avoid it. So I think the investment in intelligence should be far greater than the investment in physical protection.

**LEN:** In connection with this, on what basis do the British police — and other agencies with which you may be familiar — rate people in terms of their exposure to terrorist threat? How would you determine how susceptible a person is to such an attack?

**HAYES:** As regards our own politicians and VIP's or visiting dignitaries, it is based entirely on a threat assessment. We will look at all the data available in our own country and abroad — as much as we have — just to calculate what the risk is to that particular person and then we assess that risk and calculate what sort of protection we should give to that particular person. So it depends on risk assessment and then we will act accordingly.

## Be a hit at your next meeting...

... by providing the members of your criminal justice educator or practitioner group with free copies of Law Enforcement News. Complimentary copies of LEN can be obtained by notifying us at least 30 days in advance of the date of your function. Please specify the number of papers required. Send requests to: Law Enforcement News, Room 2104, 444 West 56th Street, New York, NY 10019.

## Lives and times of police 'pioneers' are chronicled

Pioneers in Policing, edited by Philip John Stead. Patterson Smith: Montclair, New Jersey, 07042. 1977. 320 pp. \$15.00.

In his introductory essay, the editor and contributor, Philip John Stead, reminds us that "institutions are potent in their influence on the minds of people and in the shaping of the lives of those who work in them." He goes on, however, to point out that "people, too, are potent in the making and molding of institutions and reminds us of the significance of the individual in their creation." Herein lies the significance of this book, which is a series of previously unpublished articles on individuals who have contributed to the development of the art and science of policing. The chronological scope is admirably broad, ranging from Augustus Caesar to J. Edgar Hoover, while the geographical scope extends throughout much of the Western Hemisphere, as well as England, and

Europe.

The sixteen selections are both descriptive and biographical in content. The topics include the development of policing in ancient Rome, England, France, and the United States, in addition to various technical achievements in criminalistics. There are studies of the Fieldings, Peel, Fouche, Gross, Vollmer, Smith, and O.W. Wilson, as well as of less familiar figures. Scholars in the field of historical and comparative criminal justice should not expect to find new or innovative interpretations of the people and historical periods discussed. The value to scholars and teachers is found in the extensive lists of primary and secondary sources. The primary aim of the book is to acquaint graduate and undergraduate students with the evolutionary nature of policing by profiling some of the significant contributors.

As with any collection of articles there

will be, inevitably, differences with the editor over what was included and what was omitted. Stead, however, has avoided or considerably reduced the likelihood of this criticism by offering a rich and varied assortment of profiles. Moreover, this book serves as an excellent companion volume to Hermann Mannheim's *Pioneers in Criminology*, also published by Patterson Smith.

—Richard J. Terrill

**Law Enforcement and Criminal Justice: An Introduction.** By G. Bennett-Sandler, Robert L. Frazier, Donald A. Torres, Ronald J. Waldron. Boston: Houghton Mifflin Company. 1979. 354 pp.

The first article that I read by Georgette Bennet-Sandler was "Police Organizations: Their Changing Internal and External Relationships." She co-authored the essay, and it stood out as a fine piece of writing in Jim Munro's *Classes, Conflict and Control* (Anderson Publishing, 1976).

Now again, in Dr. Bennett's new book, *Law Enforcement and Criminal Justice: An Introduction*, she and her co-authors have given the reader an excellent introductory text that blends the social sciences with criminal justice studies.

The authors bring us through the evolutionary stages of law enforcement from ancient civilizations to contemporary policing in today's society.

The book treats August Vollmer and O.W. Wilson with the respect they deserve. In the entire 20th century, no one in the United States has matched their innovative vision both in the academic world and the law enforcement world. In addition, a good amount of the book is spent on management techniques, ranging from Drucker's theory of management by objectives to Skinner's positive reinforcement. The authors discuss all aspects of policing, including brief mention of the Rand Report on the Criminal Investigative Process. I would take exception to the authors' conclusion

Continued on Page 12

## Contributions sought for new women's justice publication

The Haworth Press is preparing for the forthcoming publication of a new quarterly journal that will deal exclusively with the growing role of women in the criminal justice system.

Co-edited by Dr. Katherine Gabel, dean of the School for Social Work at Smith College, and Laurel L. Rans, deputy director of the Police Division of the Illinois Department of Corrections, *Women & Criminal Justice* will be divided into two major sections.

The first, "Criminal Justice Research," will focus on applied research dealing with female offenders in both institutional and community settings. The second part, "Programs & Issues," will concentrate on

innovative and practice-oriented descriptions of special projects and training programs for women employees in the criminal justice field and for women who come in contact with the system.

The editors have begun soliciting manuscripts for review and possible publication for either section of the journal. An "Instructions for Authors" brochure can be obtained by writing: Katherine Gabel, Dean's Office, School for Social Work, Smith College (Lilly Hall), Northhampton, MA 01063.

For information about the journal's special introductory subscription rate, write: The Haworth Press, 149 Fifth Avenue, New York, NY 10010.

## Forensic directory will list experts available for court duty

There is a far greater pool of forensic experts available to assist attorneys than is generally realized, according to a comprehensive directory that will be published later this year by the National Forensic Center.

Entitled *Forensic Services Directory*, the reference source will represent the first national inventory of experts who are qualified to testify and provide advice on forensic matters, said Betty Lipscher, the director of the New Jersey-based research center.

"The present effort should fill the information gap which makes it unnecessarily difficult for attorneys to find qualified experts to serve as witnesses," Lipscher noted. "This should come as good news to attorneys who are making increasing use of expert testimony."

The book will contain the results of a systematic canvass of the nation's universities, research laboratories, and professional, medical and technical societies in

which forensic experts provided data on their backgrounds and capabilities.

According to Lipscher, the information is being "screened, sorted, and classified" to save attorneys time and money in their search for experts, while providing the lawyers with "a ready means to tap the vast knowledge resources of the scientific, medical and technical communities."

Scheduled to cover approximately 150 fields with about 3,500 entries, the directory will list each expert's name, address, telephone number, affiliation, title, degree or registration and area of specialization. A special section will be included containing the names of litigation consultants, technical investigators and trial support experts.

Although the directory will not be ready for distribution until November, copies may be reserved through a reduced price pre-publication offer. For information, contact: the National Forensic Center, 6 Ashburn Place, Fair Lawn, NJ 07401. Telephone: (201) 797-4343.

## AN ANTI-CORRUPTION MANUAL FOR ADMINISTRATORS IN LAW ENFORCEMENT

by Richard H. Ward, University of Illinois  
and Robert McCormack, John Jay College of Criminal Justice

Corruption has in recent years become a national phenomenon in government and business; to police, it has been an historical and persistent problem. The result of three years of research and study, this book is a manual designed to assist police administrators who wish to create or maintain integrity within a department or agency or must instigate an anti-corruption management program against illegal administrative practices. The authors have attempted to develop a practical manual which provides management techniques and specific advice to be used in eliminating corrupt behavior and in handling political and organizational problems resulting from anti-corruption efforts.

To: The John Jay Press  
444 West 56th Street  
New York, New York 10019

Please send me \_\_\_\_\_ copies of *An Anti-Corruption Manual for Administrators in Law Enforcement* at \$4.95 each. Enclosed is my payment in check or money order for \$ \_\_\_\_\_.

Name \_\_\_\_\_

Address \_\_\_\_\_

City \_\_\_\_\_ State \_\_\_\_\_ Zip \_\_\_\_\_

## Police report writing: covering the nitty without getting gritty

The records and identification division of any law enforcement agency bears a great similarity to a library. It is the centralized repository for all the business which has taken place in the agency during its lifetime. Rows and rows of reports are systematically filed and made available for utilization in current cases.

Many books have been written upon police report writing, and the scope of the field is so broad that one can only touch upon it in a short article such as this. Generally, reports are the basic medium used for the free flow and exchange of information within the agency. Reports also enable the department to exchange information with other law enforcement agencies with which it carries on liaison.

In his book *Investigative Methods*, James Scott commented that all police reports can be grouped into two major classes — operational and administrative — despite the bewildering variety of reports written by police and other law enforcement officials. Scott states that the operational report is the more common: "It describes the activities or observations of the officer or investigator during the investigation of an incident, the service rendered to someone or other work done by the officer during his tour of duty." Intelligence is also frequently gathered and compiled in such reports.

Conversely, the administrative report originates at some level of the top in the chain of command and works its way down to the lower level personnel. Such reports are "designed to establish, clarify or modify departmental procedures and policies," Scott explains.

All the good principles of business report writing prevail in law enforcement reports, as well. Promptness is essential. We have all experienced a situation with the associate who got into a jam for being remiss in this area. He had all his facts but dragged his feet in putting the report together. As a result, superiors were embarrassed because they did not have the answers when all hell broke loose over an incident. Other important qualities of the good report are legibility, clarity, impartiality, brevity and accuracy. One has never attended a police report writing class in which the lecturer neglected to stress the need for the finished product to answer the old reliables — who, why, when, where, what and how.

The ability to write clear and accurate reports has contributed to the progress of many detectives and investigators. From the reports, the top level members of the agency are able to judge the intelligence and thoroughness of the investigators, and make a good estimate of the investigator's ability to gather facts and present them in clear, well-organized style. When an investigator concentrates upon trivia and employs a large amount of pretentious, redundant phraseology, it is generally quite evident that he is ill-prepared to write his report. The deficiency often results from inadequate investigative endeavor.

Throughout the years, however, I have lamented the tendency of some investigative supervisors to insist that reports fit into a stereotyped mold. The supervisors are frequently rather weak in this area and edit reports so that they all wind up looking like something that came off a printing press, which is wrong. There is a proper place for individuality in law enforcement report writing, particularly in the narrative reports. So long as the writer adheres to the rules pertaining to filling in the cover or synopsis sheet, avoiding excessive use of slang, following any prescribed system of arrangement and proper titling of sections of the report, he should be free to use his own individual selection of phraseology and word usage.

Despite years in the field, many police officers dread report writing and try to avoid writing reports whenever they can. But there are several reasons why a written report is so valuable, as compared to a verbal one. One reason is that oral reports are not feasible in many cases. If the agency is a large one, its members may be spread over a sprawling area, thus making oral reports impractical. In addition, in making oral reports, one has to rely upon his memory of facts and this memory may fail at the most inappropriate time — during an emergency or a public clamor that was never envisioned but which suddenly broke loose. A trial or hearing may develop over what was initially deemed to be a trivial incident. Additionally, since oral reports are not in permanent form, they are not a part of investigative files and cannot be studied or put to useful purpose in connection with other investigations.

Another defect of oral reports is that they often waste the time of supervisory investigative personnel, since the supervisors have to listen to the whole story narrated by an oft-times "long winded" detective. Supervisors are thereby deprived of the critical privilege of quickly reading a report and dwelling upon the important points of the investigation. And manifestly, a report must be promptly written upon all incidents that are sure to be going to trial or hearing. The supervisor always has the option of calling the reporting agent in for clarifications or detailed discussion of the case or incident.

Any investigator worth his or her surveillance shoes has already read a good deal of the foregoing at some time during his law enforcement careers. However, to drive the point home even more clearly, both the neophyte police officer and the grizzled old veteran who spends hours on end contriving some means to avoid writing a "pain-in-the-neck" report should heed the words of wisdom of the late Dean Acheson, Secretary of State under President Harry Truman. "Memoranda," he said, "are frequently written not so much to inform the reader as to protect the writer."

Bear this in mind. Incidents that frequently reek with trivia have a capricious, devilish way of taking on world-shaking importance. An ultra-liberal group, Women Against Rape, the Save Our Schools from Regimentation Committee or the Don't Walk Your Dogs On the Playground Lawns Committee might climb all over the inconsequential incident which you adroitly handled but, out of a feeling that it was not a big thing, neglected to write a report on. Superiors are caught without the facts, nobody knows whether you took action, or indeed whether you took proper action. Everybody winds up embarrassed and you become the culprit, regardless of

Continued on Page 13

## Campus security directors learn job is no ivory tower experience

Time was when the college campus was seen as an oasis from the hurly-burly of life, a haven of scholarship divorced from the hard truths of reality. If there ever was substance to that pretty picture, it has long since evaporated. Today's college or university reflects in great measure what is going on around it.

In most respects, police work on a large campus is very similar to the policeman's job in the larger society. "Campus security forces have all the problems that you find in any community," said James L. McGovern, executive secretary of the International Association of College and University Security Directors. "We have traffic problems, crime prevention programs, security checks, and just about every type of crime, although perhaps to a lesser degree than in other types of communities."

McGovern said there are really only two aspects of campus security that differ from the norm of other communities: One is that on most campuses, the majority of the students live in dormitories, which pose special problems for security. "The other is the fact that we're dealing with a rather unique population," he said. "I don't want to sound snobbish about it, but college people are obviously more highly educated than the general population and have a greater sensitivity to their rights. Therefore, the law enforcement component of the university must also be sensitive."

Police problems on campus are greatly affected by the college's location and size. A small college in Hickory Switch might require only a night watchman. On the other hand, a major university in an urban environment might well need a police force of upwards of 100 officers.

Not all colleges and universities make reports to the FBI's Uniform Crime Reporting program, and as a consequence there are no firm statistics about the extent of campus crime. "But," said McGovern "at least for campuses in urban areas, I'd say that the crime rate will follow the rate in the surrounding community." Because the dividing line between campus and outside community is blurred for an urban institution, it's easier for criminals to invade the campus. "Consequently," McGovern said, "crime from outside is a significant problem for urban universities."

There are more than 3,000 four-year and two-year colleges and universities in the United States, about half of which have security forces of some size. Many of the remainder contract for security services or call upon the local community's police for protection.

Asking local police to cover the campus has its attractions from a cost standpoint, but there are hazards, according to the director of public safety at the University of Georgia. Edward T. Kassinger, who is also a past president of the IACUSD points out, "Reliance on off-campus law enforcement response must carry with it an understanding that no matter how good the town-gown relationship, the first obligation of an off-campus public service law enforcement agency is to the taxpayer, voting public to which it owes its support."

In larger institutions, the organization of the police function depends on the needs of the university and the laws of the state. (Some states don't permit private institutions to employ sworn peace officers, thus complicating the security arrangements.) Generally, the police agency in a large college or university is structured like a municipal police department and has similar responsibilities. In a few cases, the police function is part of an overall public safety department that may also include firefighters.

About 600 college and universities are members of the International Association of College and University Security Directors. Association secretary McGovern said the IACUSD "seeks to encourage professionalism in campus law enforcement through the free exchange of information among its membership." This is done primarily by personal contact between members and in the pages of the bi-monthly *Campus Law Enforcement Journal*. Training sessions and workshops are offered at the IACUSD's annual conference, and regional training programs are now on the drawing board.

In its quest for greater professionalism, the association is urging its member institutions to make reports to the Uniform Crime Reporting program and is trying to overcome limits placed on campus law enforcement departments in gaining access to the National Crime Information Center.

Until rather recent years, the campus security department was viewed by college administrators as a guard force to keep out the outside world and protect the students from it. Those days are rapidly passing as the "fence" between town and gown is torn down by the pressures of the modern world.

(Ordway P. Burden invites correspondence to his office at 651 Colonial Blvd., Westwood P.O., Washington Twp., NJ 07675.)

## Criminal Justice Library . . .

Continued from Page 11

that the Kansas City Preventive Patrol Experiment in 1973 gave the police world a study showing that "existing patrol strategies have been inefficient and have wasted resources." Nor do I agree that "the implications of such a finding are profound." I was far more impressed with their treatment of team policing, which "assumes closer contact with the community. . . and greater job satisfaction and improved performance for police officers".

lice" is superb. It deals with the police as a human services agency that "is the only agency that regulates human behavior as it affects the process of law and the public good." Because of this mandate police officers are subjected to a great deal of stress tensions, cynicism and frustrations, as the authors so well describe.

Dr. Bennett, and Messrs. Frazier, Torres and Waldron have put together a first class introductory criminal justice textbook, one which I would highly recommend.

# Bombers leave their bloody mark on U.S. history

(First of Four Parts.)

The use of bombs — as political weapons, in crimes of passion or murder for profit, or as the instruments of lunatics seeking revenge for real or imagined wrongs — is a relatively current criminal exercise. Almost all such lethal activity has been confined to this century, as an illogical outgrowth of Alfred Nobel's dubious invention of dynamite.

In the latter part of the 19th Century the planting and throwing of bombs was wholly employed by political malcontents and directed primarily at European royalty and American business kingpins. Such devastating and desperate tactics on the part of political radicals did not re-emerge until political activism, particularly in America, became almost a profession in the late 1960s, chiefly among anti-intellectual, anti-social students whose megalomania for self-identification was manifested solely in the mass death and destruction their bombs could produce.

For a two-year period, roughly from January 1969 to the end of 1970, more than 40,000 bomb threats, attempted bombings and actual bombings were recorded by local and Federal law enforcement agencies throughout the U.S. After eliminating the lunatics in this number, at least 8,000 involved direct political terrorism. In one five-day nightmare in 1970, bombs were exploded in a New York courthouse, at the base of a Chicago statue honoring those police officers killed in the Haymarket anarchist bombings of May 4, 1886 (the first time dynamite was used as a weapon in America), at a Santa Barbara, California armory and a San Rafael courtroom, and inside an ROTC building on the Seattle campus of the University of Washington.

Although the number of bombings has dwindled appreciatively since that period, the ease with which explosive elements are obtained and constructed into bombs has allowed such so-called "political statements" to continue. In the first half of 1976, law enforcement personnel recorded 549 bomb blasts in the U.S., almost all of them attributable to political maniacs. These explosive devices murdered 23 persons, injured another 108, and caused more than \$6 million in damage.

## Clearly written police reports help keep the facts straight

Continued from Page 12

how well you might have handled the event — simply because you did not promptly write a report and thus left superiors hanging out on a limb.

There is another possible scenario. You handled the problem, called your supervisor and furnished all the details — but he either forgot to notify his superiors or garbled the presentations. At the risk of losing my membership in the "Former Administrators Club," I should be very candid. There are administrators who, with a straight and serious face, will pass the buck in the absence of a written report defending the field officer's position.

I once worked under a very fine gentleman who detested written reports and wanted telephone calls to "expedite handling the problem." He was indeed a gentleman, but from previous misetable experiences with others, I always immediately followed up phone calls with a brief little memo — "This will confirm our conversation of such-and-such a date" — and then set forth the details.

There are many who may have disagreed with various aspects of Acheson's foreign policy while he headed the State Department. Those in police work would do well, however, to be ever mindful of his pragmatic and sound admonition to write reports. It could some day keep you skin intact upon your vulnerable back. It could be your only defense against pressure groups, irresponsible or over-zealous members of the press and, indeed, your own supervisors who in a crisis run for cover, practicing what psychologists describe as the first instinct of man — self preservation. If you have ever worked for a gutless administrator, you know what I mean.

Thomas F. Coon recently retired as director of the Bergen County (New Jersey) Police and Fire Academy.

The bomb problem is still agonizing with us, a world-wide dilemma that appears uncheckable. On May 31, 1979 42 bombs, set to go off one after another with intervals of only seconds between each, exploded all around Paris, France, fortunately resulting in only minor injuries and damage. This work was ascribed to a fanatical separatist organization demanding total independence for the French island of Corsica. In this country in early June, five bombs were sent nationwide, by a militant Jewish group, to the headquarters of neo-Nazi organizations, including two to that of Chicago's Nazi leader Frank Collin.

In the past the motives for bombings have been diversified, shocking and, for those responsible for answers, downright puzzling. By way of example, some of the more spectacular and notable bombings in this century include:

- 1908: Police corruption in New York City, especially the wholesale extortion of prostitutes in the notorious Tenderloin District, had reached such horrendous proportions that massive public meetings were held to find remedies. Disgusted with the ineffectiveness of such gatherings, a 20-year-old Russian immigrant named Silverstein tossed a homemade bomb into a squad of police officers milling about in Union Square. Spotting the infernal machine, the cops dashed to safety, but a bystander was blown to pieces. Silverstein was captured on the spot and sent to prison. Authorities branded him an anarchist, but, as was later learned, Silverstein had been incensed over the brutal treatment of prostitutes by extorting police, particularly that of his own sister.

- 1916: Ignoring President Woodrow Wilson's "Too-Proud-To-Fight" credo, residents of San Francisco, caught up in the patriotic war fever sweeping the nation, held a giant Preparedness Day parade on July 22, replete with Army and militia units marching down the main streets to the beating of drums. Hundreds of thousands turned out to hoot their approval. The streets were suddenly rocked with the sound of an explosion heard throughout the city. A fireball of immense proportions, followed by sickening black smoke, shot upward at the corner of Market and Steuart Streets, leaving in its wake 50

stricken spectators, 10 of whom were lying dead, their bodies in ribbons.

Although he had a perfect alibi, labor leader Tom Mooney and his assistant, Warren K. Billings, were quickly indicated for the crime. (Only part of Mooney's defense was a photo showing him and his wife watching the parade at a site more than a mile from the location of the bomb, with a large clock behind them showing the exact time of the explosion.) Mooney had been selected by powerful business leaders in San Francisco as the likeliest suspect. In this era of the bosses, labor was considered unpatriotic.

The 32-year-old Mooney was railroaded, as was Billings, and sentenced to life imprisonment, largely on the testimony (later proved perjured) of one Frank C. Oxman. This "witness" lied openly in court when he stated that he had seen Mooney and Billings placing a black satchel against a Steuart Street saloon wall, quoting Mooney as saying: "We must run away; the cops will be after us." (Oxman, it was later proved, was 90 miles from San Francisco at the time of the explosion.) Reviewing the case, President Wilson declared that "the utilities sought to get Mooney. . . . With Oxman discredited, the

verdict was discredited."

Through archaic laws — California courts were prevented from considering perjured evidence after rendering a verdict — Mooney was kept in prison until he was pardoned in 1939, a 22-year period that represented one of the great injustices of modern jurisprudence. Billings was released a few years later.

- 1920: An unidentified man drove a wagon to the corner of Broad and W streets, the heart of America's financial power, shortly before noon on September 16, 1920. He stepped from the wagon to begin to push his way through the dense crowds of businessmen. At exactly 11: A.M., a terrific blast tore apart the street as the wagon, loaded to the hilt with dynamite and scrap iron, exploded with deafening roar. Found in the smoky carnage were 38 dead; hundreds more had been injured, and scores maimed for life. The offices of J.P. Morgan and Company, thought to be the target, were heavily damaged. The bomb planter, his motive unknown to this day, was never found.

(Copyright 1979 by Jay Robert Nas. Released through the Crime Journal Syndicate, Suite 226, 2561 N. Clark Street, Chicago, Illinois 60614.)

## Supreme Court Briefs . . .

Continued from Page 5

ing the inmate and considering any letters or statements he may wish to present.

If after reviewing the records and conducting the informal interview the Board determines that the inmate is still a potential threat to the community it may deny parole, scheduling another initial review to take place within the year and informing the inmate why his release was deferred. The board also makes recommendations for correcting any deficiencies observed.

However, if the board is impressed by the initial hearing, another hearing is scheduled and the inmate is informed of the month when the final review will occur. The exact date and time is posted on a bulletin board "accessible to all inmates on the day of the hearing."

At a final hearing the inmate may be represented by counsel, call witnesses and present evidence. Since the Supreme Court has held that the hearing is not adversary in nature, the inmate may not "hear adversary testimony. . . cross-examine witnesses." If parole is denied, the parole board informs the inmate in writing of the reason for the denial within 30 days.

After reviewing the procedure described above, the District Court held that the procedures did not satisfy the requirements of process. The District Court bases its conclusion on *Morrissey v. Brewer*, 408 U.S. 471 (1972), in which the Supreme Court had established that the inmate possessed a "conditional liberty interest" that must be constitutionally protected.

The Court of Appeals for the Eighth Circuit agreed with the District Court's interpretation of *Morrissey* and mandated that each person eligible for parole receive a "full formal hearing." The appellate court also held that the parole board "must submit a full explanation, in writing, of the facts relied upon and reasons for the board's action in denying parole."

In completely rejecting the lower court decisions, the Supreme Court majority noted that "there is no constitutional or in-

herent right of a convicted person to be conditionally released before the expiration of a valid sentence."

In dissent, Justices Marshall, Brennan and Stevens reasoned that since "parole statutes in many jurisdictions embody the same standards used in the Model Penal Code," including Nebraska and the Federal system, other statutes also create "practicable expectations of release."

Regarding the appellate court's determination that inmates denied parole were entitled to written explanations, the Supreme Court majority summarily concluded that to require the parole board supply such information would "convert the process into an adversary proceeding. The dissenting justices argued, however, that nor to give specific reasons for denying parole "suggests that the decision is, in fact, arbitrary." (*Greenholtz v. Inmates of the Nebraska Penal and Correctional Complex*, No. 78-201, decision announced May 29, 1979.)

### Case Granted Review Immunity from Civil Prosecution

In another action, the Supreme Court has agreed to review a California case in which the state is being sued by the father of a woman murdered by a "mentally disordered sex offender" who had been released on parole. The father had initiated the wrongful death action under 42 U.S.C. § 1983, contending the state is negligent for failing to supervise the parolee.

In an appellate hearing before the California Court of Appeals for the Fourth District, the state successfully argued that Government Code § 5820.2 and 845.8 protect the state from any action under the doctrine of sovereign immunity. The statutes also grant immunity to the members of the parole board in that state.

Counsel for the father has put before the Supreme Court the question whether the state government and its officials enjoy absolute immunity from civil liability for acts which caused loss of life. (*Martinez v. California*, No. 78-126 review granted May 21, 1979.)

## Current job openings in the criminal justice system

**Project Director.** The Police Executive Research Forum is looking for an individual to head a national project to develop, implement and test a new crime classification system.

Candidates should possess extensive field experience with crime and police data, extensive experience with police management issues, experience with managing professional program staff, some familiarity with computerized police information systems, and writing skills.

Preference will be given to individuals with a master's degree in public administration, public policy or a related field and some experience with systems analysis. Project duration will be 18 months, with a staff based in Washington, D.C. The position will be available immediately, with salary to \$27,000 depending upon qualifications.

Send resume to: Mr. Michael T. Farmer, Police Executive Research Forum, 1909 K Street, N.W., Suite 420, Washington, DC 20006.

**Research Associate.** This second position is being offered by the Police Executive Research Forum to complete research for the group's crime classification system project.

Requirements include extensive experience in computer program design and computer program management, and extensive experience in analysis of data gathering systems. Experience with police or criminal justice information systems and with Fortran 4 is preferred but not required. The position is available immediately, and salary will range to \$20,000, based on qualifications.

Contact: Mr. Michael T. Farmer, Police Executive Research Forum, 1909 K Street, N.W., Suite 420, Washington, DC 20006.

**Courtesy Patrolmen.** Applications are now being accepted for courtesy patrolmen by the Oklahoma Department of Public Safety. The position involves giving aid to stranded motorists, assisting regular state troopers with traffic control, traffic accidents, and routine relays, and performing tasks that may take troopers from their required duties for extended periods of time.

Candidates will be required to pass a written test and a physical examination. Applicants selected will attend a training course at the department's Training Center in Oklahoma City. The curriculum will include preventive vehicle maintenance, emergency first aid, vehicle extrication, knowledge of Oklahoma tourist attractions and state traffic laws.

Minimum qualifications include 30 semester hours from an accredited college or university, an elementary knowledge of first aid, the ability to communicate, and a desire to enter public service. Starting salary will be \$740.00 monthly.

Applications may be obtained from any Oklahoma Highway Patrol headquarters or by writing: the Oklahoma Department of Public Safety Training Division, P.D. Box 11415, Oklahoma City, OK 73136.

**Training Officer.** The University of Southwestern Louisiana in Lafayette is seeking an aggressive and creative individual to assist in a project designed to upgrade the quality of law enforcement training in the state. The successful candidate will be responsible for teaching in and coordinating innovative law enforcement training programs that will be offered through the school's continuing education program in criminal justice.

The minimum educational requirement is a bachelor's degree in law enforcement and criminal justice. Advanced

academic preparation is preferred, and at least three years experience in law enforcement is required. Salary will be negotiable, depending upon qualifications, in the approximate range of \$14,000 to \$15,000 annually. Starting date is August 1, 1979.

Send vita and three letters of recommendation to: Dr. Michael W. Neustrom, Chairman, Search Committee, Box 41652, USL Station, Lafayette, LA 70504. Filing deadline is July 15, 1979.

**Police Chief.** The Village of Bourbonnais, a rapidly growing community of 13,000 in Illinois, is seeking qualified candidates for the position of chief of police. The department is a 16-person force with an annual budget in excess of \$300,000.

Demonstrated experience in law enforcement administration, planning and training are required. An undergraduate degree in police science or a closely related field is desired. Salary will be dependent upon experience and qualifications.

Candidates should submit a detailed resume and three letters of recommendation to: Honorable Ernest J. Mooney, Village President, Municipal Center, 700 Main N.W., Bourbonnais, IL 60914. Closing date for application is July 15, 1979.

**Chief of Police.** Old Fort, North Carolina requires an executive to head its five-man department. The town is located on Interstate 40 in the foothills of the Great Smokey Mountains. Qualifications include a minimum of five years of law enforcement experience with some administrative background. A retired police veteran is preferred. Successful applicant must be certifiable under state standards. Salary will be to the state minimum for chief.

To apply, submit resume by July 15, 1979 to: Mayor E. D. Lytle, P.D. Box 520, Old Fort, NC 28762.

**Training Coordinator.** Successful candidate will run the training program of the Northwest Illinois Criminal Justice Commission in Dixon. Responsibilities include assessment of criminal justice training needs; course development responsive to identified needs.

Applicants must possess at least a B.A. in criminal justice or a closely related field. Two years of criminal justice field experience is also required.

Submit resumes before July 15, 1979 to: Northwest Illinois Criminal Justice Commission, 211 East First Street, Dixon, IL 61021.

**Public Safety Director.** Mount Laurel, New Jersey, a rapidly growing community of 17,000 residents, is searching for a management individual with a police background to run its public safety force of 28 employees. Candidates must have several years of police supervisory experience. Successful applicant will report directly to the township manager. Salary will range from \$21,000 to \$24,000 to start. Send resume to: Township Manager, Mt. Laurel Municipal Center, 100 North Mt. Laurel Road, Mt. Laurel, NJ 08054.

### JOB ANNOUNCEMENTS WANTED

*If your department, agency or educational institution has job openings in the criminal justice field, we will announce them free of charge on this page. Display advertisers will be billed at the regular rate. Send notices to: LEN, 444 W. 56th St., New York, NY 10019.*

## Publications of The John Jay Press

### THE LITERATURE OF POLICE CORRUPTION: Volume I: A Guide to Bibliography and Theory

by Antony E. Simpson, John Jay College of Criminal Justice Library  
with a Foreword by  
Albert J. Reiss, Jr., Yale University

This book is an intensive review of the historical and contemporary literature on police corruption. "Antony Simpson's review of what is known about police corruption is both necessary and timely," Albert Reiss writes in the Foreword. "What is reported in this volume can help those with an interest in police corruption turn to broader questions of civic morals, of public office and public trust, and of public accountability. The understanding of police corruption displayed in this volume enlightens and can illuminate the nature of fiduciary relationships in all public bureaucracies and their relationship to organizational control."

220 pages

Clothbound: \$10.00

### TERRORISM: Interdisciplinary Perspectives

edited by  
Yonah Alexander, State University of New York  
and  
Seymour Maxwell Finger, City University of New York  
with a Foreword by  
Hans J. Morgenthau, New School of Social Research

This book attempts to define international terrorism and to evaluate some of the effective approaches used to curb it. Sixteen contributors examine terrorism in terms of psychology, the military, governmental legislation, computer statistics, history, nuclear proliferation, civil liberties and the media. In the Foreword, Hans J. Morgenthau states: "As the experience of organized armed citizens laying down conditions for the government to fulfill on the three: to lives and property of other citizens is novel, so must the reaction of the government to such a challenge be novel. It is the great merit of this collection of essays to consider the issues raised by contemporary terrorism in this spirit of unprecedented novelty and thereby to contribute significantly to the solution of the issues raised."

350 pages

Paperback: \$5.95

### POLICE STUDIES The International Review of Police Development

This new, quarterly journal is intended to provide an international forum for ideas, information and research on police problems. Topics to be included are the command, leadership, and management of police; the tasks of the police, including crime, traffic, public order, and social service; the career of police, including recruitment, training, advancement, and discipline; criminal law; police science and technology; police unions and organizations; academic research, and police history.

The editor of POLICE STUDIES is Philip John Stead, Professor of Comparative Police Science at John Jay College of Criminal Justice and former Dean of Academic Studies at the U.K. Police College, Bramshill, England.

100 pages each issue

March, 1978, June, September, December

Paperbound  
\$20.00

To: The John Jay Press, 444 W. 56th St., New York, NY 10019

Name \_\_\_\_\_

Please send me ☐ TERRORISM, ☐ THE LITERATURE OF POLICE CORRUPTION, and ☐ enter my charter subscription for POLICE STUDIES. Enclosed is my payment of \$ \_\_\_\_\_

Address \_\_\_\_\_

City \_\_\_\_\_ State \_\_\_\_\_ Zip \_\_\_\_\_



## RESUMÉ

Looking for a Job?  
Changing Careers?

Your RESUMÉ must generate enough interest  
to secure an interview.

For Personalized Attention CALL or WRITE:  
**CREATIVE RESUMÉ ASSOCIATES**  
161 West 21 St., N.Y., N.Y. 10011  
(212) 691-7950 Ext. 1065

"Law Enforcement Practitioners  
serving the  
Criminal Justice Community"

tor, New York, by the Traffic Institute of Northwestern University. Fee: \$275. For more information, contact: Registrar, The Traffic Institute, Northwestern University, 555 Clark Street, Evanston, IL 60204.

July 30-August 24, 1979. Crime Prevention Theory, Practice and Management Course. Presented by the National Crime Prevention Institute. For more details, consult: John Fay, Director, National Crime Prevention Institute, Shelby Campus, Louisville, KY 40222. Telephone: (502) 588-6987.

August 6-8, 1979. Seminar on Controlled Use of Force. Presented by Theorem Institute. To be held at the Holiday Inn of Old Town in Alexandria, Virginia. Fee: \$255. For further information contact: Theorem Institute, 1782 Technology Drive, San Jose, CA 95110. Telephone: (408) 294-1427.

August 6-9, 1979. Program on The Police Role in Child Abuse and Neglect. To be held in Chicago by the International Association of Chiefs of Police. For further information contact: IACP, 11 Firstfield Road, Gaithersburg, MD 20760.

August 6-10, 1979. Advanced Soil and Mineralogy Forensic Microscopy Workshop. To be held in Chicago at the McCrone Research Institute. Presented by the Forensic Sciences Foundation, Inc. Tuition: \$65. For further information, applications and reservations, contact: Ira T. Silvergleit, Project Director, Forensic Sciences Foundation, 11400 Rockville Pike, Rockville, MD 20852. Telephone: (301) 770-2723.

August 6-10, 1979. Short Course for Prosecuting Attorneys. Presented by the Northwestern University School of Law. For additional details, write or call: Northwestern University School of Law, 357 E. Chicago Avenue, Chicago, IL 60611. Telephone: (312) 649-8932.

August 17, 1979. Budget Justification and Formulation Techniques Seminar. Presented by the Massachusetts Criminal Justice Training Council. To be held in Braintree, Massachusetts. For more details, contact: Massachusetts Criminal Justice Training Council, 1 Ashburton Place, Rm. 1310, Boston, MA 02108.

August 20-23, 1979. Developing Police Computer Capabilities. To be held in Hartford by the International Association of Chiefs of Police. For more details, see: August 6-9.

August 22-24, 1979. Seventeenth Annual Seminar on the Cause and Origin of Fires and Explosions. Sponsored by the National Association of Fire Investigators. To be held at the Chicago Lakeshore Hotel. Fee: \$100. For more information, contact: National Association of Fire Investigators, 53 West Jackson Boulevard, Chicago, IL 60604. Telephone: (312) 939-6050.

August 27-31, 1979. Seminar on Basic Skills for Youth Service Supervisors. Presented by the Massachusetts Criminal Justice Training Council. To be held in Southboro, Massachusetts. For more details, consult: August 17.

August 27-31, 1979. Sex Crimes Seminar. Sponsored by the Florida Institute for Law Enforcement. To be held in Treasure Island, Florida. Fee: \$125. For more information, consult: Harry F. Gwynne,

Assistant Director, Florida Institute for Law Enforcement, St. Petersburg Junior College, P.O. Box 13489, St. Petersburg, FL 33733. Telephone: (813) 546-0011. Ext. 380.

August 28-30, 1979. Family Violence: Child Abuse and Battered Spouses. To be held in Baltimore. Presented by Harper & Row Media. For more details contact: Assistant Director of Seminars, Harper & Row Media, 10 East 53rd St., New York, NY 10022.

August 29-31, 1979. Burglary/Robbery Control Workshop. Presented by the Center for Criminal Justice, Case Western Reserve University. Fee: \$125. For more details, contact: Center for Criminal Justice, Case Western Reserve University, Cleveland, OH 44106.

August 31-September 23, 1979. Eighth Annual Orient Study Tour. Presented by the California State University. Los Angeles. Cost: \$2095. For further information, contact: Prof. Edgar Smith, California State University, Los Angeles CA. Telephone: (213) 224-3713.

September 2-8, 1979. Third International Symposium on Victimology. To be held in Muenster, Westphalia, West Germany. For further information, contact: Prof. Hans J. Schneider, Director, Department of Criminology, University of Westphalia, Bessinghof 24/25, 4400 Muenster, Westphalia, West Germany. Telephone: (0251) 83 2749 or 2375.

September 3-21, 1979. Evidence Technician Course. To be held in Orlando, Florida, at the J. C. Stone Memorial Police Academy. Tuition: \$175.00. For further information, contact: Officer Linda Kennedy, J.C. Stone Memorial Police Academy, P.O. Box 913, Orlando, FL 32801. Telephone: (305) 849-2456.

September 4-7, 1979. Annual Conference of the National Association of Criminal Justice Planner. To be held at the Galt House in Louisville, Kentucky. Fee: \$75 for members and \$90 for non-members. For more information, please contact: Janice Zalen Stiers, NACJP, 1012 14th Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20005.

September 5-6, 1979. Police Misconduct Complaints Seminar. Presented by the Center for Criminal Justice, Case Western Reserve University. Fee: \$100. For more details, see August 29-31.

September 5-7, 1979. National Burglar and Fire Alarm Association regional meeting. To be held at the Hilton Netherland Hotel, Cincinnati. For more information, contact: NBFAA, 1101 Connecticut Avenue, Washington DC 20036. Telephone: (202) 857-1130.

September 7-8, 1979. Advanced Interrogation Seminar. To be held at the Hotel Syracuse in Syracuse, New York. Sponsored by New York State Polygraphists Inc. and the Syracuse Police

Department. Fee: \$75; for groups of six or more, \$65 per person. For information contact: Ted Evenchick, c/o New York State Polygraphists Inc., 2 Pennsylvania Plaza, Suite 1500, New York, NY 10001. Telephone: (212) 594-2262.

September 9-12, 1979. National Crisis Intervention Training Conference. To be held at the Holiday Inn in Dallas. Sponsored by the Southwestern Academy of Crisis Interveners and the University of Dallas. Fee: \$300. For further information, or registration, contact: Dr. James L. Greenstone or Sharon C. Leviton, Southwestern Academy of Crisis Interveners, P.O. Box 30292, Dallas, TX 75230.

September 10-12, 1979. Assessment Center Methods. Presented by the International Association of Chiefs of Police. To be held in New Orleans. For further information, consult August 6-9.

September 10-14, 1979. Homicide Investigation Course. Sponsored by the Florida Institute for Law Enforcement. To be held in Treasure Island, Florida. \$125. For more details, see: August 27-31.

September 10-14, 1979. Traffic Accident Investigation. Presented by the Center for Criminal Justice, Case Western Reserve University. Fee: \$150. For more information, consult: August 29-31.

September 10-21, 1979. Crime Prevention Technology and Programming. Presented by the National Crime Prevention Institute. For further information, see July 30-August 24.

September 11-13, 1979. Crime Prevention Seminar. To be held in Kansas City by Harper & Row Media. For additional information, consult: August 28-30.

September 13, 1979-June 14, 1980. Traffic Police Administration Training Program. Presented by the Traffic Institute. Fee: \$4,200. For more information consult: July 30-August 3.

September 13-14, 1979. Workers Compensation Cost Program. Presented by the Theorem Institute in Los Angeles. Fee: \$200. For more details see: August 6-8.

September 17-19, 1979. Police Response to the Crime of Burglary. Presented by the Pennsylvania State University. Fee: \$135. For further information and registration, contact: Patricia A. Bodman, Conference Coordinator, The Pennsylvania State University, Keller Conference Center, University Park, PA 16802. Phone: (814) 865-9173.

September 17-20, 1979. Twenty-fifth Annual Seminar and Exhibits. Presented by The American Society for Industrial Security. To be held at the Detroit Plaza Hotel. For additional information, contact: Lew Schneider, American Society for Industrial Security, 200 K Street N.W., Suite 651, Washington, 20006. Telephone: (202) 331-7887.

Survival Course. To be held in Nashville at the Traffic Institute. Fee: \$275. For more details, consult: September 10-14.

September 18-21, 1979. Crisis Intervention Seminar. Presented by the Law Enforcement Institute of the University Maryland. Fee: \$180. For further information, contact: Law Enforcement Institute University of Maryland, University College College Park, MD 20742. Telephone: (301) 454-5237.

September 18-22, 1979. Workshop on Management and Operation of Narcotics Units. To be held in Atlanta by the International Association of Chiefs of Police. For further information, consult: August 6-9.

September 20-23, 1979. Law Enforcement Hypnosis Seminar. To be held in Indianapolis by the Law Enforcement Hypnosis Institute Inc. Tuition: \$395. For registration information, contact: Dr. Martin Reiser, Director, Law Enforcement Hypnosis Institute Inc., 303 Gretna Gro Way, Los Angeles, CA 90049. Telephone: (213) 476-6024.

September 25-26, 1979. Homicide Seminar. Presented by the Criminal Justice Center of John Jay College of Criminal Justice. To be held in New York City. For further details, contact: Ms. Barba Natow, John Jay College, Criminal Justice Center, Rm. 2201 South, 444 West 56 Street, New York, NY 10019. Telephone: (212) 247-1600.

## Court upholds Mass. breath test statute

Continued from Page 3

a Texas man for violating a state law that imposes criminal penalties on those who refuse to identify themselves, on demand to a police officer.

Although the Court stopped short of declaring the statute unconstitutional, its decision noted that the law was not properly applied in the case, because the police had no reason to suspect the defendant any specific wrongdoing but mere thought he had "looked suspicious."

"When such a stop is not based on objective criteria, the risk of arbitrary or abusive police practices exceeds tolerable limits," the ruling stated.

The opinion, written by Chief Justice Burger, specifically leaves open the question of whether the statute could be applied in cases where a suspect refuses to identify himself to police when lawfully stopped and questioned.

A third opinion by Burger came in 5-to-4 decision which upheld a Massachusetts law requiring suspension of the driver's license of anyone who refuses to take a breath analysis test after being suspected of drunk driving.

The statute had been overturned by a lower Federal court on the ground that a driver is constitutionally entitled to a hearing before his license is suspended. Chief Justice Burger noted that the state's desire to deter drunken driving and remove intoxicated motorists from the highway outweighs a driver's stake in a pre-suspension hearing.

According to the *Times*, 13 states currently have the automatic suspension law which are generally known as implied consent statutes. Under the Massachusetts provision, the motorist is entitled to a hearing immediately following the suspension.

## New products for law enforcement

Items about new or modified products are based on news releases and/or other information received from the manufacturer or distributor. Nothing contained herein should be understood to imply the endorsement of Law Enforcement News.

**GHETTO POLICING** — "The Police Tapes," the nationally televised documentary that provides a first-hand look at police work in New York City's South Bronx ghetto is being distributed through MTI Teleprograms, Inc.

Designed to provoke thought, discussion and a search for alternatives in regard to ghetto policing, the 49-minute film gives viewers a perspective on the frustrations, pressures, brutality, violence, and degradation urban officers face while on the job.

Filmmakers Alan and Susan Raymond produced the program by riding with officers from the 44th Precinct over a period of three months, videotaping the cops' experiences and encounters with the community.

Segments with former Bronx borough commandant Anthony Bouza are featured, in which the chief comments on how the harsh realities of policing the ghetto can lead to cynicism and isolation in seasoned officers.

The winner of several broadcasting awards, "The Police Tapes" is suitable for use by a wide range of audiences, including college criminal justice students, urban police training academies, community groups, and sociology, urban life, and psychology classes. The film is accompanied by an essay by Bouza, entitled "Cops, the Ghetto and the System," and a discussion guide. It can be ordered in black-and-white 16mm and 3/4" U-matic videocassette formats.

For retail or purchase information, contact: MTI Teleprograms, Inc., 4825 North Scott Street, Suite 23, Schiller Park, IL 60176. Telephone: (800) 323-1900.

**UNIFORM SHIRTS** — The Work Wear Corporation has fashioned a new police shirt designed to add to the authoritative image

that law enforcement agencies want their officers to project.

Featuring a tapered body and extra-long tails for continual neatness, the executive-style shirt has two breast pockets with box pleats, burton-through flaps, shoulder epaulets and a badge patch.

Tailored of a 65 percent polyester/35 percent cotton blend, the garment is designed to wear comfortably, while retaining a fresh look. It is available in white, navy, gulf blue and light gray.

For information about Work Wear's complete uniform line, write: Work Wear Corporation, Inc., 1768 East 25th Street, Cleveland, OH 44114.

**DEALING WITH THE RETARDED** — "What Would You Do?" is an offbeat training film designed to outline the types of skills police officers must develop to effectively cope with the special problems of handling mentally retarded individuals.

The 20-minute presentation provides dramatizations of several typical situations that officers might encounter, involving a young man at a playground, a man loitering in front of a house, an upset young woman, children playing on an overpass, young boys taking a retarded girl joyriding, and a retarded dishwasher attacking a cook.

Distributed by MTI Teleprograms, the film was produced by the University of Kansas Bureau of Child Research and is accompanied by a 27-page instructor's manual, written by the bureau's staff. The presentation is available for sale or rent in either 16mm color/sound motion picture or 3/4" U-matic videocassette formats.

For additional information, contact: MTI Teleprograms, Inc., 4825 North Scott Street, Suite 23, Schiller Park, IL 60176.

## Gun control debate is re-ignited, as Kennedy prepares licensing legislation

Continued from Page 1

Boston declined 43 percent during the period studied, compared to a similar decline of 11.1 percent for other similar-sized cities nationwide. The researchers estimated that in 1975 and 1976 as many as 28 persons were not murdered in Boston as the result of the new law.

"There are a group of people who owe Bartley-Fox a whole lot, they just don't know who they are," Fields noted. "They're the unrobbed, the unmurdered, the un-gun, assaulted. They don't know who they are, but obviously, they are there."

Adkins spoke of a different group of individuals whose lives he said have been affected by the Massachusetts gun statute. "What we're finding under Bartley-Fox is that there have been quite a number of people who had no criminal intent to use their firearms, yet because they did not have the proper license, they are faced with a mandatory penalty for basically a technical infraction of a law."

Charging that the Massachusetts law is "directed in the wrong way," the NRA spokesman said that his group believes that mandatory sentences should be aimed toward the criminal use of firearms and other deadly weapons.

"When you're talking about gun control and crime control, you've got to direct the law at the criminal," Adkins declared. "This Bartley-Fox legislation is a prime example of what [gun control advocates] would like to see — it's got the licensing and registration and all that is directed at a law-abiding citizen."

The NRA representative said laws that mandate prison terms for specific offenses in which guns are employed "do appear to be resulting in a decrease in armed crime," but he stated that licensing statutes such as Bartley-Fox can make "instant criminals" out of those caught in "some kind of extenuating circumstances that have no real

criminal intent."

The rekindling of the debate over the merits of the Massachusetts gun control law is significant in that the statute reportedly will be used as a model for Federal legislation that is scheduled to be introduced by Senator Edward M. Kennedy (D-Mass.) later this month.

Adkins emphasized that his group will continue to oppose any form of Federal gun licensing provision. "This type of law does not get at the criminal types," he said. "Look at New York City. All the guns that are used in crime up there are unlicensed, illegal firearms. The criminals are breaking all sorts of state [gun control] laws up there. It doesn't affect them; they continue to use the gun."

Speaking for the National Coalition to Ban Handguns, Fields noted that the Kennedy legislation would probably "be a lot more comprehensive" than the Massachusetts law. "Bartley-Fox is strictly a punishment for failing to register," he observed. "Kennedy's legislation, I assume, would have to set up a 'registration system.'"

The coalition field director was uncertain whether or not his group would back the proposed Kennedy package. "If you're talking about mandatory sentencing, that's a position the board [of directors] has to take," he pointed out, noting that the coalition includes representatives from 31 religious and secular organizations, including the United Methodist Church, the U.S. Conference of Mayors and the American Civil Liberties Union.

Claiming that Bartley-Fox "is having an impact on crime," Charles Orasinn, the executive vice president of Handgun Control Inc. told the Washington Post that his group is ready to support Federal legislation that would be based on the Massachusetts law. "Even if there is substitution of a knife, a club or a fist, the number of fatalities is less," he said.

Fields also stressed that Bartley-Fox's reported contribution to a decline in homicides should be the prime concern. "People are alive and that's the bottom line," he declared. "What more could you ask from anything?"

While Adkins declined to comment on the homicide figures until he could obtain copy of the Northeastern University report, he remained adamant in his contention that gun registration laws do not reduce crime.

"What you're going to find out eventually is that what the gun control groups call a reasonable law now, say Bartley-Fox, is passed, and when it doesn't work they [will] come back and say 'we have to have further restrictions,'" Adkins contended. "It just goes right on down the line and feeds on itself. They want a little bit now, and when that doesn't work, they say 'we want a little bit more.' When that doesn't work, they're going to want a little bit more. This is why we are so adamantly opposed to this approach to crime."

If Bartley-Fox is used as a model for a national gun licensing act, Federal law makers may be hard put to find which aspect of the statute is the most effective. In their report, Bowers and Pierce indicated that they were not sure why the law resulted in a decline in gun crimes.

"We do not know whether the observed effects are a result of the increased certainty and severity of punishment provided by the law, the altered way in which the criminal justice system is actually handling these cases or the impression the new law has made on the public," they noted.

## Worth Millions

Every two weeks, Law Enforcement News reports on the latest criminal justice research findings, providing the crucial details about studies which have cost millions of dollars to produce. Our readers learn which projects are worth considering in their own individual situations and which projects are failures. Some police administrators think of LEN as an ever expanding training manual that is constantly being updated with articles concerning important studies, recent court decisions, the latest crime statistics, and new crime fighting products. In short, there is a growing feeling among law enforcement practitioners and educators that we cover their beat as no one else can.

Please enter my subscription as indicated:

- ☐ \$ 9.50 — one year  
☐ \$17.00 — two years

- ☐ \$13.00 — one year (foreign)  
☐ \$25.00 — three years.

Name \_\_\_\_\_  
Title \_\_\_\_\_ Agency \_\_\_\_\_  
Address \_\_\_\_\_  
City \_\_\_\_\_ State \_\_\_\_\_ Zip \_\_\_\_\_

☐ payment enclosed

☐ please bill me

Return to: Law Enforcement News, 444 West 56th Street, New York, New York 10019.

